FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 17, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Gentlemen:—Please oblige us by publishing the enclosed list of subscriptions to the Gun Boat Fund.

Those marked with a star have been generously handed to the Cumberland Hospital Association for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.

Mrs. E. J. LILLY, Mrs. H. L. MYROVER, } Com.

*Mrs Nathan A Stedman	$5	*Mrs A J O'Hanlon	$25
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*Miss Nannie Hatchell	2	Mrs S Cord	1
*Mrs W B Wright	5	*Mrs Randal McMillan	1
*Cash by a Lady	1	*Miss D C Mitchell	1
Mrs Thos C Fuller	2	*Mrs Woodward	3
Mrs Whitehead	2	Mrs Claspby	1
*Mrs James Martine	5	*Mrs A C Huske	2
*Mrs Theo Martine	1	*Mrs Burkhaidt	5
*Mrs H H Munson	1	*Mrs Wm Taylor	1
*Mrs H H Ferguson	1	Mrs Eliza Hybart	3
*Cash	50cts	Miss Florie Maffitt	3
*Mrs Jos Utley	5	Miss Eliza Hybart	1
*Miss Lizzie Holmes	10	Mrs Sophia McLean	1
*Mrs S J Hinsdale	10	Thos L Hybart	1
Mrs G W Williams	10	Margaret Feagen	1
*Mrs W G Matthews	5	*Mr Henry Lilly	200
*Mrs Rob't Johnson	2	$100 of the amount trans-	
Mrs Marion Johnson	1	ferred to the Ladies' Hos-	
*Mrs Flora McLeod	1	pital Association for the	
*Miss Mary Weeks	1	sick soldiers.	
Miss C Clowe	1	*Mrs J C Blocker	70
*Mrs T D Haigh	3	$10 of the above the same	
*Mrs M L Atkins	25	as Mr Henry Lilly	
*Mrs B F Pearce	25	*Misses Pearce	2

☞ Another list of subscribers to the gunboat fund is received and will appear in our next.

Amount of subscriptions to gunboat fund on the above list, $1,462, of which $445 are transferred to the Hospital Association, (in addition to the $200 heretofore acknowledged by the President of that Association.)

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP MANGUM, N. C., June 15, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—The 54th Reg't, Col. Wimbish, and the 55th, Col. Conally, are here yet, all the others having left, though most of them are still in the State. There are eight unattached companies here which will be organized into a regiment soon, and another company or two are expected here in a few days. Only 3 or 4 of the companies here are full. The camp of Instruction is now under Col. H. B. Watson of Johnston county. He served awhile in the old U. S. Army in the Marine corps, and had command of the detailed or drafted Militia at Weldon some months ago. The companies at this post are: Capt. Luke from Camden Co., Capt. Lockhart from Northampton (combined with Lieut. Lutterloh and some 20 men from Cumberland,) Capt. Graham from Orange, Capt. Lane from Henderson, Capt. Senenck from Cleaveland, Capt. Roberts from Cumberland, Capt. Haiyburton from Alexander, and Capt. Lyons from Pasquotank. According to the Law, before this time every thing in the military line would have been managed under the Conscription bill, but the men in charge of affairs prefer to have no clash of authority of at least they wish to encourage volunteering instead of enforcing the Conscription. So these and other companies can have a reasonable time to organize and recruit and they can fill up with conscripts anyhow. Another regiment is forming under Col. Radcliffe at Wilmington. I learn it is about ready to organize. I presume Vance's Legion will be filled out and organized pretty soon. The rendezvous for the new companies of his Legion is now at Kittrell's Springs. There is a cavalry company there from Anson, Capt. Johnston, and three or four infantry companies, and the others are expected soon. No conscripts have arrived here yet though the enrolling has been going on in the Eastern part of the State some time.

All the troops in this State now have prayer at Dress Parades. This was commenced a week or two ago. There has been doubt whether it would effect any good. I think it will have a beneficial effect. Man's patriotism and bravery is based mostly on his moral nature, and the conscience—the seat of the moral qualities, should be educated and developed. Nothing can better tend to this than habitually associating together and reverently exercising the moral powers of the soul in the holy attitude of prayer. It reminds us afresh too of the dangers around us and of our entire dependence on the great God of battles. It elevates and refines the man and counteracts that brutish, selfish disposition so generally evinced in some portions of the army. An infidel will not pray anyhow, and every moral man professing a belief in christianity can endorse most of the prayers used, and *none* are compelled to pray though present. LONG GRABS.

DIED,

On Haymount, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Flora McLeod, Wednesday, 3 A. M., 18th inst., Mrs. ANN McGILVARY, relict of the late Donald McGilvary, in the 91st year of her age. Born in the Isle of Mull, Ayr-shire, Scotland, she emigrated to this county in 1791. Possessing a strong physical and acute sensitive nature she served her day and generation as well as her God with a conscientious regard of the responsibility due to parent, mistress, neighbor and Christian. Com.

Yesterday morning, at his residence on Maiden Lane, Mr. HERRIN NEWELL, aged 70 years. The deceased was an affectionate husband, a kind father, a good neighbor and a worthy citizen.

In Lumberton, on the 11th inst., SUSAN ELIZABETH, daughter of A. W. and Eliza Fuller, aged 18 months and 20 days.

In Salem, on the 14th inst., after an illness of two weeks, ANN L. ZEVELY, second daughter of Dr. A. T. and L. P. Zevely, aged 17 years 8 months and 6 days.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 13.

Beef Cattle 8 to 10; Bacon 27 to 30; Butter 50 to 70; Coffee 90; Tallow Candles 40 to 45; Corn 1 05 to 1 15; Super Flour $12 to 12 25; Family 12 25 to 12 50; Lard 25; N. O. Molasses 2 50; Osnaburgs 27 to 30; Peas 1 10 to 1 15; Potatoes, New crop Irish, $3; Rice 4 to 4½; Sugar 35 to 37; Sound Salt $8 to $10 per bushel; Sheetings 26 to 28; Yarn 45 to 50; Tallow 20.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1862.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.—It is now but six weeks till the biennial election for Governor of North Carolina, which will take place on the 1st Thursday in August. The people have been too much occupied with the War to hold Conventions for the selection of candidates for that high and most important office. And for the same reason it seems to be decided almost by common consent that there shall be no canvass for the office. For lack of Conventions, county meetings and calls through the press and individuals have designated several gentlemen as candidates. Some of these have declined. Col. W. Johnston of Charlotte was some time ago nominated in his own county, accepted the nomination, and has since been adopted by other meetings, &c. Col. Vance has also been repeatedly nominated, and we have this morning received from him the annexed letter accepting the nomination.

We have, in accordance with our frequently expressed desire to avoid excitements of any kind except in favor of the most vigorous prosecution of the war, refrained from any movement, public or private, towards bringing out or keeping back any candidate. We stated, months ago, that we would wait till the candidates were in the field, when we would select the one who might seem to us best qualified for the station. The time has come for that selection. There are two candidates before the people, and there will manifestly be no other. We therefore now state that this paper will support Col. VANCE for Governor. We believe him to be eminently patriotic and capable. He has exemplified this in pubic and private life—in the State Legislature, in the old U.S. Congress, and now in the army, which he entered as a private. He who had been unquestionably the leading man of all his section of the State, and who could readily command any station of honor or emolument with the gift of the people then, (as he had commanded them,) stepped from his previous high position to take the humble one of a private in the ranks of the defenders of his country. This, though only what many other true men have done since this war began, is genuine patriotism. We honor it in him, as in them. Nothing that we can do is too much to do for such men.

But it is not alone for this that we mean to support him for Governor. His ability as a statesman, his experience in public life, his purity and integrity of personal character, all commend him to us as a nomination fit to be made for the office. He has the three great qualifications for office enumerated by Mr. Jefferson: He is "honest, capable, faithful." And to these he adds another qualification of pre-eminent value: He entered the army on the day after Lincoln's proclamation was received in Asheville, has ever since been in active service, and has been and is entirely unconnected with any *party*, or *party* movements. He has served his country, and his country only.

In thus indicating our preference, we have nothing to say against his competitor, who is an estimable gentleman. Our preference is founded upon a conviction of the superior fitness of Col. Vance, both in regard to practical talents and experience. We mean to have, so far as we are concerned, no excited discussions, no wrangling, no abuse of any man, and, last of all, no arraying of old or new party feeling, for we know and mean to know no party, till this war is ended, save the great party opposed to the vile yankee government and people. To that party we belong, and Col. Vance belongs; and every man that belongs to it is our friend.

The following is Col. Vance's Letter of Acceptance—

HEADQUARTERS 26TH REG. N. C. TROOPS,
Kinston, June 16, 1862.

Editors of the Observer: A number of primary meetings of the people, and a respectable portion of the newspapers of the State, having put forward my name for the office of Governor, to which I may also add the reception of numerous letters to the same purport, I deem it proper that I should make some response to these flattering indications of confidence and regard.

Believing that the only hope of the South depended upon the prosecution of the war at all hazards and to the utmost extremity, so long as the foot of an invader pressed Southern soil, I took the field at an early day, with the determination to remain there until our independence was achieved. My convictions in this regard remain unchanged. In accordance therewith, I have steadily and sincerely declined all promotion, save that which placed me at the head of the gallant men whom I now command. A true man should, however, be willing to serve wherever the public voice may assign him. If, therefore, my fellow-citizens believe that I could serve the great cause better as Governor than I am now doing, and should see proper to confer this great responsibility upon me, without solicitation on my part, I should not feel at liberty to decline it, however conscious of my own unworthiness. In thus frankly avowing my willingness to labor in any position which may be thought best for the public good, I do not wish to be considered guilty of the affectation of indifference to the great honor which my fellow-citizens thus propose to bestow upon me. On the contrary, I should consider it the crowning glory of my life to be placed in a position where I could most advance the interests and honor of North Carolina, and, if necessary, lead her gallant sons against her foes. But I shall be content with the people's will. Let them speak.

Sincerely deprecating the growing tendency toward party strife amongst our people, which every patriot should shun in the presence of the common danger, I earnestly pray for that unity of sentiment and fraternity of feeling which alone, with the favor of God, can enable us to prosecute this war for Liberty and Independence, against all odds and under every adversity, to a glorious and triumphant issue.

Very sincerely yours,
Z. B. VANCE.

SKIES BRIGHT.—The news, though not of any very great event, is cheering. The particulars of the wonderful expedition of Gen. Stuart's cavalry, of which we gave only the results on Monday, are as full of interest as a romance, though it is, as the romances sometimes say, "a tale founded on fact." So also the detail of Gen. Jackson's operations.

The first considerable fight near Charleston has resulted handsomely. Let us have more of the same sort.

The reported removal of Gen. Beauregard and his army to Richmond is probably true only in a comparatively small part. Gen. Jackson has been largely reinforced, as all will be rejoiced to know, and that required that more troops be sent to Richmond to take the places of those thus sent to the Valley.

In addition to all other cheering signs, Yankeedom is evidently in a stew. Things look bright. We hope to see them daily more and more so.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Charlotte has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

The Charlotte & S. C. Railroad [illegible]

The Bank of Commerce, [illegible]

the Company's Shops, a dividend [illegible]

OFF FOR THE WARS.—The Conscription officers, if they come here, are not likely to pay expenses. The "Partisan Rangers," the 17th Company which Cumberland has sent to the wars, left here this morning for one of the seats of war. The company is full and composed of excellent material. The following is the muster-roll:—

J H McNeill, Captain.
Jno McKellar, 1st Lieut.
Chas B Cook, 2d "
Jas D Nott, 3d "

T R McRae 1st Serg't, Arch'd McIntosh 2d, Jno W Mallett 3d, J T Rowe 4th, Ed J Williams 5th; H A McKay 1st Corp'l, Wm T Campbell 2d, Evander Munroe 3d, Wm McPhail 4th.

Privates—Arch'd Bethune, Jno Bass, Wm Cook, Jno H Carrie, Jno R Dully, Duncan Davis, James R Davis, Jno Davis, Martin E Dye, Jno M Dye, Jas M Foy, Jno A Gillis, Rufus Glover, Wm M Hybart, E J Harrington, J W Hollingsworth, Wright Huske, J W Huske, Alex S Heide, Wm L Jennings, Jas Kirkpatrick, R S McCormick, T H McLean, Kenneth McDonald, Neill McDonald, Arch'd McFadyen, Neill McNeill, Alex McNeill, Jno McPherson, Jno M McIver, Arch'd M McKoy, Wm B McKoy, J R McLean, Wm Mel Matthews, Chas B Murphy, Jno N Prior, S D Pipkin, W L Rose, F R Rose, P L Rose, Gilbert C Ray, Martin L Ray, Peter Seals, David Smith, Jno L Smith, French Strange, Geo A Thomson, Ed L Winslow, Jr, Wm L Williams, C G Wright.

BANK DEPOSITES.—We understand that some little excitement was produced in town a few days ago by the refusal of the Bank of North Carolina to receive deposites. Some persons understood this to be intended as a refusal to receive Confederate notes, which, if it had been true, would have justified excitement and public indignation. But it was a refusal to receive any kind of deposites, and was, we have no doubt, simply a measure of precaution, intended as well for the safety of the depositors as of the Bank. By the last Quarterly Report of the Bank, published in the Standard a few weeks ago, we observed with some surprise that the Bank and Branches had then upwards of eighteen hundred thousand dollars of private deposites, and it is well known that the amount of idle capital, for which neither the Bank nor individuals can find employment, is constantly increasing, so that the amount may now be, or certainly soon would have been but for the refusal complained of, equal to the whole capital of the bank, $2,500,000. In ordinary times, there could not have been such an accumulation of deposites, but if there had been, it would have caused no inconvenience. But now, when a possible invasion may oblige the Bank to move its effects from point to point, as it has already done from Newbern, it is no small responsibility for the Bank to assume the care and be responsible for the safety of every individual's money. And the resolution of the Bank may suggest to individuals whether it is not better for them to take personal care of a portion of their own funds, rather than to "put all their eggs in one basket."

It is worthy of remark, that the Legislature, in the charter of the Bank, has imposed upon it as a duty the obligation to receive the Public Treasurer's deposites, but says nothing about the deposites of individuals.

We know nothing directly as to the views of the Bank officers, but the above is so plain that it ought to allay excitement.

COL. VANCE AND THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.—We cannot perceive that we have any share in the singular tirade in the last Charlotte Democrat, though it *appears* to be a reply to something that had been said in the Observer. With the Democrat's political squabbles about politicians we have nothing to do. But the military reputation of every North Carolina soldier is dear to us, whatever his politics may be or may have been; and we thought and think it a bad sign that a paper so respectable as is our friend's should have assailed (with an unfounded statement) Col. Vance's military reputation just as soon as, and apparently because, he was talked of for Governor by those who have quite as much right to support him as the Democrat has to support Mr. Johnston.

The Democrat plumes itself upon its no party-ism. It avers that it is not subject to the charge of acting from party motives in supporting Mr. Johnston because he and Col. Vance belonged to the same political party. The Democrat is mistaken. In the last and bitterest of party divisions in North Carolina they were opponents.

The Democrat asks why the Observer did not defend Gen Branch when maliciously assailed by the Standard. To which we reply that we do not recollect what the Standard said about Gen. Branch; that we do not know that that paper maliciously assailed him; that, if we ever read the assault complained of, it is scarcely probable that we had any information on the subject on which to found a defence; and, finally, that it is not our habit to meddle with matters about which we know nothing. If, however, the assault consisted in denying Gen. Branch's fitness for the high military position he holds, we are not sure that the Democrat itself could conscientiously defend him.

We would like the Democrat to show us how we could have pursued a more fair and generous course towards Gen. Branch than we have. We have refrained from copying various articles derogatory to his military character, and have copied his own reports and letters, and his vindication by Gen. Lee and Hanover." We, certainly, have no malicious feeling towards him, any more than towards Col. Johnston, the Democrat's candidate for Governor, of whom nothing unkind has found place in this paper.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—[illegible] be no trifle that has carried Lord Lyons to England just at the moment of all others when his presence would seem to be required at his post of duty at Washington. We have no idea that the explanation given by the Herald is the true one. As some one has said, Bennett thinks that he would lose caste if he were to confess ignorance of anything; and so when he don't know, if he does know and it is inexpedient to tell, he readily invents a story. His present story, that Lord Lyons has gone home at the request of Seward to persuade his government to delay the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, is, therefore, doubtless an invention. But, if true, it would show an imminence of danger to the yankees that may well fill us with hope. It would indicate that England has lost faith in Seward's repeated promises "to crush the rebellion in ninety days," and has avowed a determination to act for herself and her starving cotton spinners in the matter.

What may be the motive for the movement, we cannot tell, but it is an important movement, having some great object in view, and we do not believe that any movement abroad can hurt us.

NOT KILLED.—A friend at Troy, Montgomery County, writes us:

"The report that Lieut. Nicholson, Co. H, 26th N. C. T., had died of his wounds in the battle at Richmond, I am happy to say is not correct. He passed through this place the other day on his way home. His wound is in the [illegible]

YANKEE LIES.—The spirit of the North is evidently kept up by the monstrous stories of "great victories over superior forces," with which Halleck, and McClellan, and the New York Herald regale the people. We doubt if the yankees have ever yet confessed to having as many men in a fight as the Confederates. And they have never been whipped, according to their own accounts, except at Bethel, Manassas, Leesburg and Front Royal. All their other battles have been "splendid victories." The world which looks on may well inquire how it happens that we always have more men than the yankees? and, if we are always whipped, how it happens that we are not conquered?

The yankees claim to have captured 10,000 prisoners from Beauregard's army during its retreat from Corinth. Gen. Price, who passed through this State a few days ago, positively denied that they had captured a man, and he knows, for he brought up the rear of the army, from which prisoners would have been taken, if at all. Gen. Banks reports officially that his loss in his late battle with Jackson and flight to Williamsport was "38 killed, 155 wounded and 711 missing." And this in the face of the palpable fact that 2600 of his captured were in Lynchburg at the time he sent his report. But the most glaring lie of all is an editorial of the N. Y. Herald of the 11th inst., (received by the Petersburg Express.) The Herald gives the following as from the Richmond Dispatch—in which, as every reader of that paper knows, nothing of the kind has appeared:—

"The Richmond Dispatch gives a terrible record of the rebel loss of officers at the battle of Fair Oaks. While it puts down the killed in the aggregate, on their side, at only 8,000, which is, doubtless, considerably below the mark, it says that they lost *a vast number of officers, including five generals, twenty-three colonels, ten majors and fifty-seven captains, either killed or captured.* The same paper makes the important admission that our army can at any time cut off the retreat of the rebels South by seizing the railroads at Petersburg, and intimates that a retreat to Lynchburg and the mountains was the only one left to them."

Was there ever a more outrageous piece of rascality? Things must be in a bad way at the North when such vile expedients are resorted to to keep up the war spirit.

YANKEE SQUABBLES.—The N. Y. Herald and Boston Transcript are having a sharp discussion as to who is responsible for the failure of McClellan to capture Richmond. The Herald says, "that terrible blunders have been made, and that somebody is responsible for them, is beyond all doubt." That paper takes McClellan's part, says his army was split up by abolition intrigue, the object being, says the Herald, "to enable McDowell, who held the central position, to slip into Richmond while McClellan was laying siege to Yorktown, which it was necessary for him to reduce before he could make any further advance. McClellan was thus to be deprived of all the fruits of his exertions—the *eclat* of capturing the rebel capital. But by some fatal blundering the plan was frustrated. The Pathfinder lost his path in the mountains, Banks ran away to Maryland, a distance of sixty miles in two days, Shields, a brilliant General, with a portion of Banks' army was nowhere, while McDowell was flitting backward and forward between the Rappahannock and Washington doing nothing. The panic created was equal to that of Bull Run, and was greatly enhanced by the alarming despatches from the War Department about the danger of Washington."

This is pleasant reading. But in addition to all this, the Herald says that these abolition intrigues forced the army of the Southwest to advance too soon, whereby the plan of the campaign "was disclosed too soon, the rebels at Manassas, taking the alarm, retreated; whereas, had not the time fixed by McClellan for a simultaneous movement at all points been anticipated by a rash precipitancy, the rebels at Bowling Green and at Manassas would have been caged together, the rebel lion would have been finished at a blow, and the war would have been now at an end."

The Herald and all the other organs call lustily for reinforcements for McClellan.

THE PRESIDENT'S COTTON.—President Davis, we are glad to see, has thought the story about his cotton of sufficient importance to be noticed. In the official paper of Monday is published a despatch from Jackson, Miss., in answer to one from the President, stating that his and his brother's cotton had been burned to prevent it from falling into the Yankees' hands. The President telegraphed for information, because his public business had prevented ordinary attention to his private affairs, and they had been in a measure entrusted to others.

President Davis is on a visit to his family at Raleigh. One of his children has been quite ill, and he himself has been sick since he arrived at Raleigh.

GEN. BURNSIDE.—This officer arrived at Norfolk on the 9th inst., having left Newbern on the 7th. His object was to send important dispatches to Washington, and get replies, when he would return. We should not wonder if these important dispatches relate to Stanly, with whom the yankee Congress appears to be on bad terms.

He states the yankee loss in the skirmish in which Col. Singeltary was killed, at "6 killed and a number wounded. Three of the latter subsequently died."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In the Hospital at Washington City, on the 3d inst., of "plokitis" William Brown, of the 5th N. C. Regiment. Also, on the 2d inst., of "vulmes sclopet, Charles Brown, of the 6th N. C. Regiment. And on the 22d ult., of the same disease, J. M. Nickers of the 5th N. C. These were prisoners taken by the Yankees at Williamsburg.

At the Hospital in Raleigh, on the 31st ult., John McDonald, a member of the Harnett Light Infantry, about 42 years of age. The deceased was badly wounded in the fight near Lee's Mill, which, together with sickness, whilst attempting to return home, caused his death. He leaves a widow and two sons; one of them belonge to the company of which his father was a member.

At Kinston, of Pneumonia, 2d inst., in his 48th year, Private John Hardy, of Co. A, 26th Reg. N. C. T.

In Richmond, Va., of typhoid fever, 18th ult., Private John K. Lyon, of Co. A, 13th Reg't N. C. T., a native of Caswell Co., N. C., in his 22d year.

On the 2d inst., Leven Perry, of Franklin Co., N. C. Near Gordonsville, Va., on June 2d, Lewis Kimbrough, in the 18th year of his age; one of the leaders in the band of the 33d Reg't N. C. T., and was from near Huntsville, N. C., where his parents still live to mourn the loss of a son thus early sacrificed on the altar of [illegible] country.

On the 12th of May, in Hospital, Richmond, Va., John [illegible]ell, Co B, 22d Reg't N. C. T., from McDowell county.

In Richmond, on the 31st May, from the effects of a wound received in the head, during the engagement with the [illegible] near Hanover Junction, Lieut. G. R. Gilbreath, [illegible] 37th Reg't N. C. Vols.

In the hospital at Goldsboro', on the 10th inst., of typhoid fever, Augustus Grissom, of Granville county, aged 20 years, [illegible] member of Capt. J. J. Davis' Co., 45th Reg't N. C. T.

Suddenly, of [illegible] disease, on the 29th ult., in the 25th year of his [illegible] in Richmond, Va., Nathaniel A. Dunn, of Wake [illegible] He belonged to the Ellis Artillery under Co[illegible]ly, and was in the Williamsburg [illegible]

[illegible]

RECENT CHANGES IN N. CAROLINA TROOPS.

Major John A McDowell, First regiment, to Lieut Colonel, vice Matt W Ransom, promoted Col 35th regiment.

Tristrim L Skinner, senior Capt 1st regiment, to be Major vice John A McDowell, promoted.

Major Bryan Grimes, 4th regiment, to be Lieut Col vice John A Young, resigned.

Absalom K Simonton, senior Captain, to be Major, vice Bryan Grimes, promoted, (killed at Richmond.)

Capt Isaac E Avery, 6th regiment, to be Lieut Col vice Lightfoot, promoted Col 22d reg't, and killed at Richmond.

Col Pender having been promoted to a Brig Generalship, Lieut Col Avery takes command of the 6th.

Major Wm J Martin, (late Professor in the University of N. C.,) to be Lieut Col 11th "Bethel" regiment, vice Wm A Owens, promoted Col of 53d regiment.

Egbert A. Ross, senior Captain, to be Major 11th, vice Martin, promoted.

Lieut-Col Benjamin O Wade to be Colonel 12th regiment, vice Solomon Williams, transferred to 19th regiment, 2d Cavalry.

Lieut-Col Henry M Rutledge, 25th regiment, to be Colonel, vice Clingman, promoted to Brigadier General, P A C S A.

Major Samuel C Bryson, to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Rutledge, promoted.

John W Francis, senior Captain, to be Major, vice Bryson promoted.

Lieut-Colonel David Coleman, 39th regiment, to be Colonel, Capt Hugh H Davidson, Lieut-Colonel, —— Reynolds, Major.

Major Elisha Cromwell, 44th regiment, to be Lieut-Col vice R C Cotton, resigned.

Capt Tazewell L Hargrove, to be Major, vice Cromwell, promoted.

Col. Solomon Williams, 12th regiment, to Colonelcy 19th regiment, (2d Cavalry,) vice M L Davis, deceased.—*State Journal.*

The following suggestion is worthy of prompt and decided action. No wounded or sick soldier should be allowed to pay anything in this town, either for food, medicine or transportation. All it needs is a call upon the citizens, who will furnish the necessary funds to meet all such demands:—

To the Editors of the Observer:—Soldiers on sick furlough arrive here almost every week, (frequently daily,) some entirely without money, and often needing prompt medical attention as well as some mode of conveyance to their homes. Physicians cannot be expected to prescribe and furnish medicine gratis, nor is one citizen more than another bound to furnish horses and carriages to carry these patriot but unfortunate soldiers to their homes. It is therefore the duty of the citizens generally to perform these kind offices and duties and make it a charge against the town and county. Who will organize a plan of operations to that end? CIVIS.

The Old North State.—When the truth is told, it will be found that North Carolina has furnished as many, if not more, men for the field than any other State in the Confederacy. She has armed, equipped and clothed them in a style which other States may equal, but have not surpassed. They have fought nobly. At Manassas, Newbern, Williamsburg, Hanover Courthouse, Seven Pines, and in the Valley, they have shed immortal honor on the land of the Mecklenburg Declaration. Their numbers are surprising. Not only do the North Carolinians fight well, but they conduct themselves well in camp and on the march. They do not depredate. They are brave and modest—regardful of the interests of private citizens. If the bogus Governor, Stanly, could see the powerful columns that this brave old State has given to the war, his traitor heart would sink within him. North Carolina has done her whole duty to the cause, and without bragging about it. She is a glorious old State. God bless her!—*Rich'd Whig.*

The Yankee Loss.—The Tribune's Army correspondent writes of their loss at Chickahominy:—

"To-day I am assured by a gentleman direct from the front connected with the Medical Department of the army, and since the battle engaged every hour in collecting and caring for our killed and wounded, that our loss in killed, wounded and missing is not less than 10,000. I have the name of a gentleman, whose veracity cannot be disputed, that Gen. McClellan has said that our loss in the action of the two days would not be less than 10,000."

A Lady from Norfolk says "that Secretary Stanton sets down the loss of the Federal army, in the battle of "Seven Pines," in killed, wounded and missing at *twenty seven thousand.* She also states McClellan has telegraphed to Washington that it will be impossible to take Richmond City, until the fortifications at Drury's Bluff have been captured. A large proportion of McClellan's army, it is supposed, has been moved in the direction of Drury's Bluff, for the purpose of attacking it, if possible both by land and water."

McClellan's Report of his Losses.—Gen. McClellan's official statement of the Federal loss in the battle below Richmond is as follows: Killed, eight hundred and ninety; wounded, three thousand six hundred and twenty-seven; missing, one thousand two hundred and twenty-two, making a grand total of killed, wounded and missing of five thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine.

Lord Lyons Again.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says there is no foundation whatever for the statement that "Lord Lyons goes to England upon the invitation of Secretary Seward." The first intimation that Seward had was the announcement by Lord Lyons himself of his projected departure. His Lordship's visit to England, says this Washington correspondent, "is no doubt made at the suggestion of his government, and therefore properly regarded as significant. Lord Lyons is well known to be entirely friendly to the Union, and a firm believer in the speedy triumph of our arms. His trip to Europe at this time will consequently be in every sense important."

From Norfolk.—A lady from Norfolk reports that the Federal force there, and also at Suffolk, is small, and chiefly three months men, who came on, they say, not to fight, but to do guard duty. They and the officers do not hesitate to say that the North is very tired of the war.

The citizens of Norfolk are very little interfered with by the soldiery; and no disturbance has taken place since the late massacre of the negroes by the Yankee soldiers. Some of the poor creatures were killed on that occasion at their masters' thresholds.

Richmond Enquirer, 18th.

Secretary Memminger, of the Treasury, has established a bureau for the issue of fractional notes of the five dollar Confederate States currency, to consist of ones, ones and a half, twos, twos and a half, &c., as authorized by act of the Confederate Congress. The bureau consists of thirty women and one man, as superintendent—the women to cut, sign and prepare notes for utterance. These issues will prove a great convenience to the public.—*Rich. Exam.*

The Quickest way to end the War.—A good story is told about Congressmen, a number of whom proceeded to Yorktown to see the sights after the evacuation. A Michigan Colonel was in command of the guard. Citizens were prohibited admittance. Several came up and asked the corporal to pass them, saying that they were Congressmen. The corporal stated the case to the Colonel.

"They are Congressmen, are they?" asked the Colonel.

"So they say."

"Well let them pass and go where they please," said the Colonel. "Let them tramp on the torpedoes, go into the [illegible] where there is any prospect of [illegible] the devil, for that is the quickest [illegible]"—*Northern Paper.*

MARRIED,

On the 21st of [illegible] at the residence of the Bride's father, by the Rev. D. Culbreth, Mr. I. McF. BAKER, of Moore, to Miss LAURA CORBETT, of New Hanover.

WAR NEWS.

CHARLESTON, June 16.—At 7 o'clock this morning a fight commenced on James Island, four miles from the city, the enemy advancing with five regiments to the assault of our Secessionville battery with the bayonet. Col. Tanner commanded the battery with a few hundred of our troops. He waited till the enemy got within close range, when he opened with grape and musketry, literally mowing down the advancing Yankee columns. The enemy reeled and fled, but presently, being reinforced by artillery, again formed and charged, and were again repulsed with great slaughter.

A third time they advanced, endeavoring to flank our battery, but were again beaten back. We then advanced from our works in pursuit, killing and capturing many of the enemy. Our loss is twelve killed and twenty wounded.

The enemy's loss has not yet been definitely ascertained, but must have been several hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. A batch of thirty prisoners have just been brought to this city.

CHARLESTON, June 16.—The battle of this morning is pronounced by our generals to have been most desperate. Our loss is heavier than at first reported, including several valuable company officers.

A portion of the enemy's force fought gallantly. The Forty-seventh New York (Highlanders) assaulted our battery with empty muskets, fought gallantly and retired, leaving fifty dead in the ditch. They succeeded in carrying off their wounded.

The enemy's gunboats and land batteries cooperated in the attack.

AUGUSTA, June 17.—Special dispatches to the Augusta papers from Charleston, say that our victory is complete. The enemy's loss is supposed to be about four hundred including thirty or more prisoners. Our loss is estimated at from fifty to a hundred. Colonel Lamar is wounded. Captains Reid and King, and Lieut. Edwards are among the killed. It is expected the attack will soon be renewed.

Dispatches to the Savannah Republican say the troops engaged were the Eutaw Regiment, Charleston, a Battalion of the 47th Georgia, Hagood's Regiment, Lamar's Battery, and a detachment of the Chatham Artillery of Savannah. Gen. Evans in command. Gens. Pemberton and Evans complimented Col. Lamar on the field.

The Richmond Lines Yesterday.—RICHMOND, June 17.—Affairs on the lines of the Chickahominy settled down to their old *status* yesterday, after the exploit of Gen. Stuart, who streaked through like a meteor leaving a very long, and far McClellan, not a very creditable tail behind him.

The enemy appear to have been ignorant of his successful detour, for after his passage down to Tunstall's station McClellan sent a very heavy force of artillery, infantry and cavalry in the direction of Hanover Court House and Ashland for the purpose of cutting off his return; but Stuart not coming out the same hole in the [illegible] by which he entered, they missed him.

From Arkansas.—The Jackson Mississippian says that letters received in this vicinity leave no doubt that Gov. Roan had attacked the Rebels 12 miles from Little Rock, and posted them that Gen. Hindman had pursued and again at Jacksonport, Ark. No dates but it is supposed to have been recently.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Gen. Beauregard and Staff en route for Richmond to join his Army to follow him.—MOBILE, June [illegible] Mobile papers have a special dispatch, dated Montgomery, June 17th, which says that Gen. Beauregard and staff are here on their way to Richmond. We hear that a large portion of the army of the Mississippi will soon follow the General. A sufficient force will be left with invincible Bragg to check any step towards the interior of the vandals under Halleck.

From Richmond.—RICHMOND, June 18.—Only some brisk skirmishing was the general order of things yesterday along our whole front, but terminated in no casualties, and with no particular results. The [illegible]ading heard early yesterday morning, to the right of the lines, proceeded from Federal gunboats below Drury's Bluff, which were shelling the woods on the south bank and dispersing our pickets in that direction.

No attack is anticipated, we learn, from the gunboats at the Bluff, their presence in the river being to protect transports and landings, at different points lower down.—*Dispatch.*

Jackson's Army.—RICHMOND, June 18.—It is no longer a secret that heavy reinforcements have been sent to "Stonewall" Jackson, in the Valley, and that he now has an army sufficiently large to cope with any force that can be brought against him by the enemy. Jackson now has as many men as he wants—as many as can be managed successfully in the mountainous district through which he will have to march in order to reach the territory of the enemy. At last accounts all the reinforcements had reached him, and he was already pushing forward after Shields and Fremont, who were retreating before his advance. The Yankee Generals must either give him battle or be driven across the Potomac. If they have the courage to make a stand, we shall have an opportunity of recording another victory more glorious than any before. There is no doubt as to the result.—*Dispatch*

Gen. Burnside.—It is *certain* that Burnside, with at least the main portion of his command, has joined McClellan. There is no evidence of a Yankee force on the Southern bank of the James.

Richmond Enquirer, 18th.

Lord Lyons gone to England.—The [illegible] announces the British minister's departure. His Washington correspondent says:—

The departure of Lord Lyons for England has produced a great sensation here, and various comments and suppositions are afloat respecting the cause of this sudden resolution. Difficult as it is to state it distinctly, I can assure you, however, that the English ambassador goes to London intimated with the best intentions towards our country and our cause, and with the entire approval of our government. It is even hinted in private circles that England *having shown symptoms of impatience at the prolongation of the war*, and being predisposed to take a wrong view of American affairs in consequence, Lord Lyons goes to England upon the invitation of Secretary Seward. Once in presence of the members of the Cabinet, the noble lord will have no trouble in making them understand *that the war cannot be of long duration*, and that the days of the rebell

THE VIRGINIA AND THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 22d.

We present below the findings of the Court of inquiry ordered to investigate the causes of the destruction of the iron-clad steamer Virginia, and of the iron-clad steamer Mississippi then nearly completed at New Orleans. It will be seen that the first act is censured, and the other justified as necessary.

THE VIRGINIA.

C. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT, Richmond, June 11, 1862.

The Court of Inquiry convoked by the order of this Department of the 20th ultimo, whereof French Forrest, Captain in the Navy of the Confederate States, is President, and which Court convened at the city of Richmond on the 22d day of May, 1862, to investigate and "enquire into the destruction of the steamer Virginia, and report the same, together with their opinion as to the necessity of destroying her, and particularly whether any, and what other disposition could have been made of the vessel," have found as follows:

The Court having heard the statement read, submitted by Flag officer Tatnall, was cleared, for deliberation, and, after mature consideration, adopted the following report:

The Court, after a full and careful examination and investigation of the evidence connected with the destruction by fire of the Confederate States steamer Virginia, on the morning of May 11th, 1862, near Craney Island, respectfully report that it was effected by the order and under the supervision of Flag officer Tatnall, after her draft had been reduced to twenty feet six inches, and on the representations of the pilots that in consequence of recent prevalent westerly winds, she could not be taken with a draft of eighteen feet as high as Westover, near Harrison's Bar, in James River, (whither he designed to take her,) which they previously stated they could do.

I. The destruction of the Virginia was, in the opinion of the Court, unnecessary at the time and place it was effected.

II. It being clearly in evidence that Norfolk being evacuated and Flag-officer Tatnall having been instructed to prevent the enemy from ascending James River, the Virginia, with very little more, if any, lessening of draft, after lightening her to twenty feet six inches aft, with her iron sheathing still extending three feet under water, could have been taken up to Hog Island in James River, (where the channel is narrow) and could then have prevented the larger vessels and transports of the enemy from ascending. The court is of opinion that such disposition ought to have been made of her, and if it should be ascertained that her provisions could not be replenished when those on hand were exhausted, then the proper time would have arrived to take into consideration the expediency or practicability of striking a last blow at the enemy or destroying her.

In conclusion, the Court is of opinion that the evacuation of Norfolk, the destruction of the Navy Yard and other public property, added to the hasty retreat of the military under Gen Huger, leaving the batteries unmanned and unprotected, no doubt conspired to produce in the minds of the officers of the Virginia the necessity of her destruction at the time, as, in their opinion, the only means left of preventing her from falling into the hands of the enemy; and seems to have precluded the consideration of the possibility of getting her up James River to the point or points indicated.

The Court of Inquiry of which Capt. F. Forrest is President, is hereby dissolved.

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

The finding of the Court of Inquiry in the case of the destruction of the Mississippi:

The court having carefully considered the evidence in the case of the C. S. Mississippi, is of opinion that the destruction was necessary to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Morgan's Latest Exploit.—A correspondent of the Mobile Register, writing from Chattanooga, recounts the following:

Col. John H. Morgan returned last evening from his scout up the river, having gone in pursuit of some of the enemy's cavalry, who were reported to have gone up in search of our steamer, the Paint Rock. About seven miles up the river he broke up some flatboats, and brought others across to this side. Seeing no signs of the enemy, he crossed at a point above the island to make an exploration. Taking a small canoe, accompanied by his cousin, Major Wash. Morgan, (who commands a company of Cherokee Indians) and Col. Geo. St. Ledger Grenfell, he crossed the river, and after proceeding out some distance, heard some voices. Approaching, they came on a man and a boy. Col. Morgan, seeing that the man mistook them for Yankees, asked him if he knew anything about the Secesh fellows over the river. "No," said he, "but I've hearn that that rascal Morgan was over thar yesterday, but the derned fellow flies about so thar's no tellin' whar he is now"'

The Major and Col. Grenfell could hardly keep straight faces. Morgan, after putting several questions to the man, asked if he was really a good Union man. He solemnly declared he was, and would do anything to help the Yankees.

"Well," said Morgan, "can't you paddle us over the river—we would like to see if any one is over there."

"I will," said the fellow, "if you will just let me run up to the house a minute to change my breeches."

"Oh, those will do now," said Morgan, "as we are in a hurry," and the man was compelled to go with them to the river. After the man had paddled the canoe about half way cross, it being necessary to keep very still in order to prevent the canoe from upsetting, Col. Morgan changed his position, and the canoe came near going over, when the Major cried out, "Col. Morgan, if you don't keep still you will upset us." At this announcement the Union man's face presented a perfect picture of terror, and he cried out, "Are you Col. Morgan, sir? For God sake don't hang me!" "Well," said Morgan, "hurry over and I'll see about it." Such tall paddling as the Union man then did was never beaten by the Indian. The poor fellow, trembling with fear as he reached the shore, was afterwards let go.

Gallant Exploit.—The present war is developing instances of individual heroism that deserve to be preserved that they may go down to history with that related of the renowned Peter Francisco of Revolutionary memory. The following incident which we copy from the Lynchburg Virginian, is related and its accuracy vouched, by an officer under whose command it occurred. Sergeant Gray, of Capt. Wood's Company, of Scott's 37th Va. Regiment, captured in one of Jackson's recent battles, a Yankee Captain, Lieutenant and eleven privates. He overhauled them and commanded a halt, when the Captain ordered his men to fire. They did so without inflicting serious injury upon Gray, who rushed upon the Captain, took his sword from him and told him that if he did not command his men to surrender he would kill him instantly. The gallant Captain succumbed, when each private marched singly up to Gray and laid his arms at the conqueror's feet. After he had secured all he shouldered the eleven muskets and marched the thirteen Yanks into camp. This is what one resolute man did, and were the statement not vouched for, it would seem to be incredible.—*Richmond Whig.*

Salt from Common Earth.—Mr. E. H. Chamberlain, of Edgefield District, S. C., showed us yesterday a specimen of pure salt, made from the common earth on an Edgefield plantation. The sample exhibited had as strong saline properties nearly as the best quality of foreign salt, and the crystals were bright and clear. The earth was some thrown up in digging a ditch, and Mr. C. tells us that the same quality of earth abounds there for ten miles around, and that enough salt could be made, with the proper appliances, to supply the whole Confederacy.—*Aug. Chronicle.*

Old Hickory Jackson was especially noted for his antagonism to Banks. Old Stonewall Jackson resembles him in this particular, being down on Banks with peculiar emphasis.

THE DESTROYER OF ARMIES.

The fact has been frequently alluded to that the real destroyer of armies is not shot or steel, but disease engendered by carelessness on the part of the men, want of discipline, improper attention on the part of the medical officers, and an insufficient commissariat. The per centage of deaths in regular armies is always much less than in volunteer armies, and this results from the care and attention bestowed on the men by the officers, and the strict hygienic rules laid down for their guidance. The large amount of sickness now in our army is, in a great measure, owing to the want of care on the part of regimental and company officers, whose duty lies as much in looking to the health and habits of their men as in teaching them the use of arms or in leading them into battle. The Westminster Review gives the following statistics illustrative of the power of disease:

"The statistics of the Chief d'Etat Major quoted by Canot, who was War Miniter, give the numbers of the invading army which crossed the Niemen on the 14th June at 302,000 men, 104,000 horses. On the advance to Moscow was fought the great battle of Borodino. In this battle there were put *hors de combat*—that is, killed and wounded—on the side of the Russians no less than thirty Generals, 1,600 officers, and 42,000 men, while the French, according to Marshal Berthier's papers, subsequently taken at Wilna, had in killed and wounded forty Generals, 1,800 officers, and 52,000 men. The French, however, claimed the victory, inasmuch as the Russians fell back after the battle, and left the French in possession of the ground. The cold began on November the 7th. But three days before the cold began—namely, on the 4th of November—there remained of the mighty host that had crossed the Niemann but 55,000 men and 1,200 horses. Two hundred and forty-seven thousand men had perished or become ineffective in one hundred and thirty-three days. Of the 55,000 men, however, plus any reinforcements they may have met on the way, 40,000 men returned to France, showing how few men were lost in this masterly retreat, either by the severity of the winter or the harassing attacks of the enemy. But even it three-fourths of the wounded at Borodino had died, and allowing for those killed in minor actions and operations, there would remain nearly 200,000 men who perished by insufficient commissariat—by want of forethought. The Count de Segur, the historian of this campaign, considers that the genius of Napoleon had culminated before he undertook this expedition, famous among the world's disasters, and that constant prosperity had led him to look on success as so certain that he neglected the means of attaining it."

Any way, here is an instance under the greatest Generals that it is not the enemy, however numerous or skillful, who effect the destruction of armies. It is fatigue, exposure, want of food, want of shelter, want of clothing, want of sanitary preventions.

The Late Col. Ashby.—The following communication appears in the New York Express:

Col. Turner Ashby, said to have been killed in the last battle in the Valley of Virginia, near Harrisonburg, was not a soldier by profession, and had not enjoyed the advantages of a military education. For several years previous to this civil war he was engaged in business as a merchant at Markham Station, on the Manassas railroad, a few miles east of Front Royal. His first experiment in military matters was during the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, when he held his first command under Gov. Wise. It was the distinction he won there that opened to him the position which he held and adorned since the beginning of this war.

As a business man his aim seemed to be not so much to make money, as to employ his active mind in an honorable calling and one useful to his friends and neighbors. He was eminently distinguished in all his dealings, and honorable and high minded in his personal intercourse. Though his means were far from ample, his expenditure, while never excessive, nor given to dissipation, was generous and judiciously made under the promptings of a large and warm heart. His happiness seems to have been sought and found in contributing to the amusement and happiness of others. He was a constant attendant upon the service of the Episcopal Church, though not a member so far as the knowledge of the writer goes.

It was one quite common entertainment during the summer, at the Springs and elsewhere, to have displays of horsemanship, at mock tournaments. In these exhibitions Turner was always among the most distinguished for fearless, graceful and splendid exploits in riding. Here, no doubt, was some of the schooling of which he has since shown so much.

In person he was rather below than above medium stature, but with one of the best knit frames one meets among a thousand. He could not have been much more than thirty years of age, certainly less than thirty-five. His complexion was very dark, with hair and heavy black beard worn full and flowing, and fine brown eyes, in which good nature predominated.

All who knew Turner Ashby must mourn his death, as the death of one esteemed and loved.

Capture of Yankee Cowards.—A correspondent at Saltillo, Miss., sends us the following:

One of the amusing incidents that preceded the late skirmish near this place, was the capture of thirteen Yankees with bells on. It was the intention of these men to penetrate our lines to reconnoitre, and for this purpose they adjusted cow bells to their necks and proceeded in quadruped style, on hands and knees, to accomplish their work. They would advance slowly, shaking the undergrowth and tinkling their bells at intervals. In this way they had passed our outer pickets to the distance of 150 yards when the suspicion of our guards was aroused by the clannish manner in which the cows sought food, and by the great partiality displayed by those domestic animals for trees of the largest diameter. So, guided by the tintinabulatory sounds, they easily discovered their vaccine neighbors, and also discovered that if the animals really appertained to that genus, a new species would appear in the next edition of Zoology. Watching the motions of these animals, they were seen to advance always under the cover of trees. At last one being compelled to pass over an open space, paid the penalty of his life for his rashness; the others surrendered at discretion.—*Richmond Whig.*

Col. John H. Morgan.—The Knoxville Register says that this gallant officer, with his command, was expected to arrive in that city Saturday night, *en route* for Virginia, where it is understood that he will supply the place in Stonewall Jackson's army made vacant by the death of the brave Ashby. "Col. Morgan, no doubt, will be equally as terrible to the Yankees in the Valley of Virginia as he has been in Kentucky, and we predict that we shall very soon hear of his daring deeds on the new theatre of action to which he has been assigned." It has been understood here that Col. Beverly Robertson had been appointed successor of the lamented Ashby, but the statement of the Register may be correct.

The Chicago Times says there is a magazine at Yorktown, left by the Confederates, which has not yet been opened, every one fearing that some secret spring will blow it up. It is understood however that it will be undermined.

Major Webb was [illegible] to learn, that Major Robert [illegible] has been compelled by [illegible] resign his commission [illegible] ment of N. C. State troops. The citizens of this county will recollect, that he was the senior Captain of that Regiment, and raised one of the best companies that entered the service, twelve months ago; and that on the resignation of Lieut. Col. Dortch, Major Lightfoot became Lieutenant Col. and Capt. Webb became Major. In this office, he served with distinction, in the battle of Manassas, and in all the subsequent engagements of the Regiment, including the recent fight of Seven Pines, on Chickahominy, in which his conduct is highly commended. But immediately after this desperate battle, we are told, he was ordered to transfer the command of the Regiment, which he held for the time being, to Capt. J. Avery, third or fourth Captain in the grade below him, whom the Governor of North Carolina had appointed Lieutenant Colonel in place of Lieut. Col. Lightfoot, elected Colonel of another Regiment. We are informed, that the rule is well established, whenever promotion is made by Executive appointment, that seniority of commission entitles an officer as a matter of right, to succeed to the place next above him, in case of vacancy, in all Regimental offices. But independently of the rule, Major Webb was entitled by his merits to receive this promotion, and to be spared the degradation implied by denying it to him. He had served creditably as an officer of the Orange company of the N. C. Regiment in the war with Mexico, and when the Regiment to which he is attached in this war was formed, knew far more of discipline and the duties of camp and garrison, than any officer belonging to it, with the exception perhaps of Major Lightfoot. In diligent attention to and intelligent performance of duty, in sobriety and in honorable bearing, we venture to say that he has been excelled by no officer of the service. His resignation under these circumstances, therefore, was indispensable to the maintenance of his honor. Capt. Wm. J. Freeland, of Orange, who was badly wounded in the battle last mentioned, is also overslaughed by this proceeding. He was next in rank to Major Webb, and upon the proper promotion of the latter to the Lieuteuant Colonelcy, was entitled to become Major. But the rights of both are disregarded, to provide for a junior Captain. We are not in the habit of harsh comment on the conduct of public functionaries, but we have deemed it our duty to call attention to this violation of the rights of two gallant citizens of Orange who were among the earliest to rally for the defence of their country in this war, who have now become veterans in danger and suffering, and to protest against it.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

[Brig. Gen. Pender, in his report of the conduct of the 6th at the Chickahominy, makes special mention of the gallantry of Maj. Webb.]

Sales at Auction, Cargo Schr. ——, June 17th, 1862, Direct Importation, Wilkes Morris, Auctioneer: Alum Salt, $10 50 to $14 75 per bushel of 50 lbs.; Brown Soap, 57½ to 65 cts. per lb.; Castile Soap, 80 to 85 cts. per lb.; Rio Coffee, $1 00; Cuba do. $1 07½; St. Domingo, $1 12½ cts. per lb; Sole Leather, $1 50 to $1 75 per lb.; Arrow Root, 95 cts. to $1 00 per lb; Block Tin, $2 00 per lb.; Whale Oil, $4 50; Linseed Oil, $4 50 per gallon; Sal Soda, 57½ and 67½ per lb.; Bi Carb Soda, 75 cts per lb.; Cap Paper, $23 to $26 50; Letter do, $23 50; Com. Note do., $21 per ream; Coate's Spool Cotton, $2 60 per dozen; Pins, $12 25 per pack; Linen Thread, $7 25 per lb.; Shoe Thread, $5 25 per lb.; Ladies Boots, $5 per pair; Alpacca, 90 cts. and $1 82½ per yard; Cassimeres, $3 62½ to $5 per yard; Muslin, 50 cts. and 80 cts. per yard; Shirting, 57 cts. to 75 cts. per yard; Calico, 50 and 80 cts. per yard; Kip Brogans, $7½ per pair; Mariner's Stripes, 87½ and $1 per yard; Carpet Bags, $36 per dozen; Canvas, 95 cts. per yard; Mosquito Netting, $5 75 per piece; Brooms, $18 per dozen; Metal Buttons, $1 10 per gross; Berlin Gloves, $7 20 per dozen; Agate Buttons, 40 cts. per gross; Hair Pins, $2 40 per box; Cigars, $100 (One Hundred Dollars) per M.— *Wil. Journal, 19th.*

Freshet in Roanoke.—The oldest inhabitant we are assured never witnessed so large a freshet as overflowed the Roanoke River last week. The most painful apprehensions are felt for the total loss of the immense corn crop, because of the difficulty of replanting in time.

At the farm house of T. P. Devereux, Esq., in Halifax, the water was never known to be so high before by 19 inches. His dwelling is situated on a bluff, overlooking the farm. The water arose so high around his dwelling as to prevent all egress or ingress, except to take it up to the armpits or in canoes. His highest dykes or levees were submerged. The loss of the crops, cattle, hogs, &c. on the river, both in Halifax and Northampton, must have been very considerable. We learn that Col. J. H. Whitaker, besides other losses, had three negro men drowned. Even houses are said to have been borne off by the current down the river.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Salt.—In answer to our note, Mr. E. Emmons, Jr., has kindly furnished us the following easy method of obtaining salt from pickle and the earth in smoke-houses. We advise our readers to preserve the article. The information given is important at any time, and especially so at the present period:

To purify Salt and Brine from Fish and Meat barrels.—The solid salt, if there is any in the barrels, should be scooped out and drained, and the drainings returned to the brine. Boil the brine down to a solid. This, together with the salt already removed from the brine, must be heated to a dull red heat; or sufficient to char the organic matter contained in it; if it cakes in burning, it should be stirred to bring all parts in contact with the heat. Then dissolve in clean water, using no more water than is necessary for the purpose. This impure solution must be carefully strained through a fine cloth—a bag made of Canton flannel is the best. If it does not come through clear at first, run it through a second or third time without washing the strainer. The strained brine must be boiled down again. As the evaporation progresses, salt will be formed at the bottom of the pan or kettle, and as this retards the evaporation, it can be ladled out and drained, the drainings returned to the kettle, and the salt spread out on clean vessels to dry, while the boiling must be continued until the water is nearly evaporated, when the salt may be removed and dried. In this way, salt equal to the finest table-salt may be made from the most impure brine. A saturated solution of salt contains about one-fourth, by weight, of salt; consequently, a gallon of brine should yield one and a half to two pounds of salt. This process could be advantageously employed, in families, even with salt at the old prices. Salt from springs and that leached from earths, decomposed coal stone, &c., containing organic matter, of which there are several localities in Chatham county and other parts of the State, may be purified by the process given above for brines.

Earth from smoke-houses may be leached and treated in the same manner. The process is perfectly simple; the only care required is that the boiling be sufficient, (salt is not injured by heat,) and the straining neatly conducted, and all the vessels used kept clean.

E. EMMONS, Jr.

Cotton Factory Burned.—The old Lincoln Cotton factory at Lincolnton, N. C., was burned down on Monday night last. The fire was supposed to be accidental. The loss is said to be about $40,000. [illegible] one of the oldest factories in the State. [illegible]

[illegible] ing in [illegible] from [illegible] ago will be [illegible]

From Memphis.—The Knoxville Register says:

A gentleman who left Memphis the day before the Federals took possession, informs us that the citizens held several meetings on the Sunday and other days before the evacuation of Fort Pillow, with a view to raise a force of 5,000 to support the forces at the Fort. Gen. Ruggles was present and seconding their views by his personal exertions. It was his purpose to urge the garrison to hold the Fort, if possible, till he could advance his supporting force, but before he could communicate with the Fort, he learned that, under orders from the commanding General, it had been evacuated. It therefore became necessary to evacuate Memphis immediately.

Prior to the evacuation of Memphis, the Confederate Government had taken possession of and removed nearly all the sugar, molasses and other grocery stores, to secure them from the enemy.

The Confederate gunboat Arkansas, built at Memphis, had gone down to Vicksburg. It is represented to be a ram, very strong and formidable, and being capable of clearing the Mississippi of the vandal fleet. God grant that it may! But our credulity on the subject of the boasted ability of our gunboats to accomplish wonders, has worn threadbare.

General Orders.—Among a lot of those issued at Richmond on Thursday, we note:—

I. At the expiration of their term of service, all paroled prisoners who are not enlisted for the war will have their names dropped from the muster rolls, and will be discharged the service of the Confederate States. The commissions of the officers will expire with the terms of their men.

IV. To prevent misconception with reference to the discharge of men under 18 and over 35 years of age, under the Conscript act, the army is informed that only such persons as have not re-enlisted for three years or the war will be entitled to their discharge on the 16th of July next. Those of the ages above mentioned who have so re-enlisted, whether they are in 12 months regiments or war regiments, are not entitled to a discharge until they have served out the term of enlistment.

A Caution.—The Lynchburg Virginian cautions the people of the South against counterfeit Confederate notes of the denomination of ten dollars, which have been printed in Philadelphia, by one S. C. Upham, and are being scattered broadcast by the Yankee thieves who are now devastating Virginia. The following description will enable the reader to detect the bogus issues:

"The Yankee note is about a quarter of an inch or more shorter than the genuine, and not quite so wide. On each side of the Indian group is the letter "C," whereas, in the genuine the letter used is "B." The number of the note is not filled out. It is signed "T. Ellicott, Register," and "H. N. Goodloe, for Treasurer," whilst in the original note the signature of the latter is H. H. Goodloe."

The Virginian also notices another base Yankee counterfeit Confederate note, which came from the Yankee army. It is a five of the issue of Sept 2d, 1861. The note is green, though a shade different from the genuine, and the likeness of Mr. Memminger is badly executed. It can be readily distinguished from the genuine by people who are on the alert.—*Richmond Whig.*

Yankee Prisoners.—One Captain in a New York Regiment, and seven privates in the Abolition Army, were caught on Sunday by pickets belonging to Gen. Longstreet's Division, and brought to town on Saturday night, under guard, and committed to prison. The Captain, who was a foreigner, and a vulgar fellow besides, professed to have followed the trade and occupation of a butcher before enlisting in Old Abe's army, and his appearance and demeanor, we are informed, did not give the lie to the assertion. Two wounded Abolition soldiers were brought in yesterday from the lines and carried to the C. S. Hospital.

Rich. Dis.

General Wade Hampton.—The Columbia Carolinian says: "We had the pleasure, yesterday, of seeing our gallant fellow-citizen, who had earned on the battle-field the distinction of Brigadier-General. His wound at Chickahominy incapacitating him from active duty, he has taken the opportunity to visit his family for a few days. Though severe and painful, it is not dangerous, and as it is doing well, he expects in a week or ten days to return to his command.

Opinions.—The Supreme Court have rendered opinions in the following cases:

By PEARSON, C. J. In doe ex dem, McCormick v Legget, from Robeson; judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Mason v White, Perquimons, judgment affirmed. In Ten ex dem, Jones v Willis, from Washington, nonsuit set aside; venire de novo.

By BATTLE, J. In State ex rel. Bond v Billings, from Perquimons, judgment affirmed. In MacRae v Sinclair, from Robeson, in equity, order overruling the demurrer reversed, &c. In Green [illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible] The Canada [illegible] China, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 7th inst., via Queenstown 8th inst., arrived at Cape Race on the 14th, having made the passage across the ocean in five days and seventeen hours—the shortest time on record. The news is one week later than the advices by the Africa.

The American Question.—Mr. Pearson, owner of the steamer Circassian, publishes a letter asserting that the vessel had nothing really contraband on board; that she was legitimately chartered for the voyage from Bordeaux to Havana, and was within twenty miles of her destination when seized by the Federal cruisers.

The rates at Lloyds for steamers running the blockade was as low as thirty to forty guineas. Some policies recognise six months' detention from seizure, which is equivalent to a total loss.

A general agitation has commenced at East Lancashire to induce the Government to remove all duties from cotton goods imported to India, and thereby relieve the distress of the manufacturing districts. A large district out-door meeting has been called to discuss the question.

The ship Antonelli has sailed from Liverpool for N. Orleans with salt, and others will soon follow.

Lord Brougham, in an inaugural address before the Social Science Association, expatiated on the American question, pointing out the proneness of democracy to war. He warmly compliments the Federal Government for the new slave-trade treaty, which he regards as the last blow to the traffic.

The Paris Constitutionnel, of June 7, publishes an article on American affairs, signed "Lamayene," showing *the impossibility* of the South being conquered, and *maintaining that mediation alone will succeed in ending a war disastrous alike to the interests of humanity and Europe.*

The London Times' City Article says the belief in the possibility of an early settlement of the American difficulties has been greatly diminished by the last intelligence received.

Liverpool, June 7.—The Brokers' Circular reports: The sales of cotton for the week have been 72,000 bales, including 14,500 bales to speculators and 12,000 to exporters. The market has an upward tendency, and quotations have advanced on the week one-fourth of a penny per pound. The total stock of cotton in port is estimated at 324,500 bales, including 90,000 bales of American descriptions.

Yankee Squabbles with England.—The London correspondent of a Philadelphia paper says that the refusal of the English Government to give up the ship Emily St. Pierre, on the demand of the United States, is couched in the most insulting terms.

The same correspondent of the Inquirer says that a peremptory demand will be made if it has not already been made upon the Federal Government by Great Britain for the release of the Bermuda. The feeling of the English people, he says, is almost wholly with the South.

The Quebec correspondent of the New York Times, under date of the 9th inst., says: "This city has for three or four days past been agitated by wonderful rumors of a speedy arrival of a large body of troops from Great Britain. The reports are believed to a certain extent, and men's mouths are full of intervention. The affairs of the Emily St. Pierre and Bermuda, and others, will possibly be causes of trouble with the United States.

From the Washington Republican, June 11.

The President's Proposition Rejected.—The Missouri State Convention, now in session, refuses to entertain any suggestion looking to an acceptance of the President's proposition to compensate States for the "public and private inconveniences" of emancipation. Of course, if Missouri, in which slavery is weaker than in any of the Slave States, (not reckoning Delaware,) rejects the President's offer, it will be accepted by none of them.

How wounded Yankees are treated by their Surgeons.—In the Yankee House of Representatives on the 11th inst.,

Mr. Foster, of Conn., said there had been great mismanagement in the appointment of surgeons. Many of the surgeons were utterly unfit for their duties. At the battle of Winchester, many wounded men lay for eight or nine days without having their wounds dressed, and were buried in the clothes they were wounded in. If the Committee on the Conduct of the War examine this case, they will find that not all the cruelties are practised by the Rebels. There were men who had their legs amputated, and while they laid on the floor in agony, were told to get up and go out by the surgeons; and when the poor men said they could not go because they had no legs, they had been *kicked by the surgeons*, or men connected with what is called the Medical Department of the Army. Such facts occurred after the battle of Winchester. There were at least *fifteen thousand* men in the hospitals now who ought to be discharged; there were men sent to the hospitals so carelessly that not even their names were sent with them, and such men have died and been buried as unknown, leaving years of suspense to their families.

The Butler Despotism.—The Delta of Saturday week states that the brave and patriotic Mumford, who pulled down the Federal flag from the mint in New Orleans, was tried by Butler's Court Martial and hung in front of the gate of the mint on the preceding Friday.

Gen. McDowell was flourishing about Washington, with his staff, on the 8th inst. So he has not been sent to Fort Lafayette.

Left Fort Fisher on the 8th of June, without leave, GEORGE W. BRYAN, better known about Fayetteville as GEORGE NEPSEY. The said boy is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight inches in height. We will pay five dollars for delivery of the said boy at Fort Fisher.

JOHN M. ERAMBERT,
Chief of Mess No. 4, Starr's Light Battery,
Fort Fisher.
June 21. 36-3tpd

SALT FOR SALE.

A FEW BAGS OF GOOD DRY SALT, for sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
June 19, 1862. 35-2w

COTTON CARDS.

A SMALL supply of No. 10, for sale by JOS. OTTARBURG,
Near Railroad Depot.
Fayetteville, June 17. 35-2tpd

WANTED.

FIFTY GOOD, RELIABLE SEAMSTRESSES to make Shirts and Drawers for the Soldiers. Apply immediately to GEORGE BRANDT,
Nos. 14 and 16, Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
June 14, 1862. 34-tf

$5 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from Mrs. Mariah Frizell, on Saturday night the 14th inst., a Mulatto GIRL named VIRGINIA SIMPSON. She is lurking about town. The above reward will be paid on delivering her to the subscriber. PETER W. WEISIGER.
June 19. 36-3t

AVON E. HALL.

[illegible] Marshal.

WAR NEWS.

From Richmond.—RICHMOND, May 19.—A pretty severe skirmish we learn, occurred yesterday afternoon between the Nine Mile and Williamsburg roads. Four Virginians were killed, through mistake, by some Louisianians. The Virginians were in pursuit of the Yankees, and on being summoned to halt and refusing, were fired upon. The Confederates captured two and killed five Yankees. Among the prisoners was a Yankee captain.—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, June 20.—Intelligence from the lines in front of the city, on yesterday, represented everything as perfectly quiet. Authentic information was received concerning the skirmish on the previous day, on the right of our lines. The troops engaged were the 14th and 53d Virginia, four companies of the 9th Virginia, and the 3d Georgia regiments, all belonging to Gen. Huger's division. They assaulted the enemy, and after a few hours' spirited fighting, drove them back several miles. The loss of the enemy was between 200 and 300 in killed, wounded and prisoners, while our own loss was 35 killed and wounded.

It is reported that in the first part of the skirmish, the 53d Virginia was repulsed by the enemy, but, one company standing more firmly than the rest, it was badly cut up, and a portion of it captured. One of the companies of this regiment is said to have behaved very shamefully.

The enemy were in considerable commotion on Wednesday, and made large movements of troops in taking up their new positions. It is understood that fifteen regiments marched from their left or centre, in the direction of Hanover Court House. Whether this strengthening of their right wing promises attack in that quarter or the shifting of the main operations to that point, or whether they are simply stopping up the gaps and making their lines continuous so as to prevent Stuart from breaking through again, is probably understood by our Generals. There is no doubt, we presume, that McClellan has lately been reinforced by every loose man that Lincoln could find, and that his numbers have thus been considerably increased. The swamp will soon reduce him again.—*Enquirer.*

From the Southwest.—RICHMOND, June 20.—At last accounts Buel was marching East with his army. Great dissatisfaction is reported among his troops, who are said to be seeking every opportunity to desert.

Gen. Pope's division of the Yankee army is reported to be in full retreat, with the Confederate cavalry in hot pursuit. The Yankees were scattered in great confusion. It will be remembered that Pope commanded the left wing of Halleck's army, and was the first to enter the fortifications at Corinth after the evacuation by Gen'l Beauregard, and also to have followed in his track for the purpose of annoying his rear. Gen'l B. has now turned the tables, and put him to flight.

A detachment of Col. Hunter's Alabama Cavalry Regiment was surprised at Milton, on Saturday, by the enemy, and in the skirmish which ensued lost fifteen men and several horses. The cause of the surprise is said to have been treachery. The enemy occupied the town of Milton, and were extending their operations inland from Pensacola.

The Enemy Advancing.—PETERSBURG, June 20.—We learn from a source entitled to the fullest credit, that Yankee troops to the number of 6,000, have advanced from Norfolk and Suffolk to a point on the Seaboard railroad, known as Franklin Depot, 50 miles from Portsmouth and 30 from Weldon. The aim of this force is, beyond doubt, to advance to Weldon, and cut off railroad connection at that place with Petersburg and Richmond.

Express.

Position of Jackson.—By a late arrival from the Valley we learn that Jackson's forces were at Weir's Cave, above Staunton, with heavy reinforcements arriving. Shields was reported falling back towards the Manassas Gap railroad. The whereabouts of Fremont was not stated. There had been no fighting of moment since the defeat of the divisions of these two Yankee Generals.

Gen. Jackson's official report of his late achievements in the Valley has been received at the War Department. It is very brief, and contains nothing new beyond what has already been published. The value of captured stores amounts to over a million and a half of dollars. The prisoners were about thirty-two hundred. Shields' command, since his defeat, had become utterly demoralised, the Dutch, especially those of Bleaker's brigade, straggling all over the country, robbing and destroying.—*Rich'd Examiner.*

From Western Virginia.—We learn (says the Lynchburg "Republican,") a guerrilla party attacked and destroyed Cox's train of wagons, on Sewell Mountain, a few days ago, capturing all the wagons, (loaded with provisions which they burnt,) also capturing the horses, and routing a party of Yankees, with severe loss, who came to see the whereabouts of the train. They also destroyed Wirt Court House, and the oil wells that were in possession of the Hessians. Thirty citizens of Cabell county joined General Loring's command a few days ago, and they represent that there is a considerable reaction in our favor in that whole country.

Important Arrest.—An important arrest was made on the Seaboard train Wednesday, while the cars were crossing the bridge at Weldon on their up trip. A suspicious looking character having attracted the attention of our guard on the train, he was seized and searched. A large quantity of letters from Norfolk to supposed Union men in Eastern Carolina, were found on his person, also a passport from Gen. Wool, and a document certifying that the bearer had taken the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government, and was a good and loyal citizen thereof. Unfortunately, the emissary threw away two letters when first seized, which floated down the Roanoke, and were not recovered. We have been unable to ascertain any further particulars, but it is believed that this arrest will place our authorities in possession of most important information at this peculiar juncture of affairs.—*Pet. Ex., 20th.*

Gen. Pettigrew.—We are pleased to learn from the N. Y. Tribune of Saturday last, that the gallant Gen. Pettigrew reached Baltimore on Friday evening last, and secured quarters at the Eutaw House. The General is on his parole. He is out of danger, but the nature of his wound is such as to prevent him from moving about.

Sent to Fort Delaware.—Col. C. E. Lightfoot, Lieut. Col. J. O. Long, with two other officers and 207 privates, captured by the Yankees in the battle before Richmond, have been sent to Fort Delaware.

22d N. C. Regiment.—The 22d N. C. Regiment, originally commanded by Col. Pettigrew, was re-organized on Friday last, 13th inst., by electing Major Conner, of Hampton's Legion, S. C., Colonel; Capt. Rowan, —— Grey, of Randolph county, N. C., Lt. Colonel, and Capt. C. C. Cole, of Guilford county, N. C., Major.

Lt. H. A. Chambers succeeds the place of C. C. Cole, as Captain of [illegible] Co.

[illegible] *Davis.*—President Davis [illegible] yesterday afternoon to [illegible] from a visit to his family [illegible], N. C.—*Petersburg Express, 19th.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1862.

WHY THE YANKEES CLAIM VICTORIES.—It might be a sufficient reason to give for this, that there is both a natural and habitual propensity to lie. But in addition to this, we think we have another explanation, in a letter to the New York Times from its able London correspondent, Monadnock. This letter is not so late as the interesting one from him which we copied on Monday last, but it has just made its appearance at the South. In it the writer enumerates several strong signs of a change of policy by the British government, all looking to a speedy recognition of the Confederate States, and then he adds:—

"Up to this time there has been but little demand for intervention because the distress could be borne. *It will not be patiently borne much longer.* The Government is in a critical position and the nation in one of fearful distress. Some measures must be taken to relieve national distress, and if possible, to save the Administration. There has been no time since the war began when the feeling was so angry as at this moment—no time when the danger of intervention was so great.

I see but one thing that can prevent it, and that is immediate, great, decisive victories on the part of the North, *accompanied with, or followed by, the development of Union sentiments, or a spirit of submission in the South. Victories alone will not relieve the wants of England. There must be cotton.* With all the boasts of other supplies from India or China, it is slow to come. The factory girls are selling their clothing piece by piece, and their hymn books, to buy bread. The papers fill up day by day with reports of distress and clamors for relief. The people have been patient, but this patience will not last.

The action of the government towards the press, and the refusal to allow Mr. Russell to accompany the army of the Potomac, have had a very unfavorable influence. There is very little faith in the reports of Union victories. It is almost universally believed here, the wish being father to the thought, that the battle of Pea Ridge was a Southern victory; that Beauregard defeated the Union troops at Pittsburg Landing; and there are plenty of rumors that McClellan has met with a disastrous repulse at Yorktown. Any decided success of the South, any great disaster to the North, would be celebrated here with quite as earnest a thanksgiving as any proclaimed by President Lincoln.

Should the war go on a month longer [this was written April 29th] without a success so decided as to promise a speedy termination, you may look for a joint protest from the European governments, accompanied perhaps, with the proffer of good offices, etc. You cannot pay any attention to the protest, nor accept of mediation. There will come then a formal recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Well, this has always been a question of time, and cannot be postponed much longer. If it end with that it is of no practical importance. But it is the first step that costs. Let England and France, or either, take the first step of interference, and *the rest will soon follow.* If a Trent affair will not present itself, another will be found. Vessels will be sent, if they are not already, to break the blockade. There will be no lack of a *casus belli* when one is really wanted. Had England been friendly to the North, there would have been no trouble about the Trent, and less disappointment when it was amicably settled.

I shall end as I begun. Expect no sympathy from England. The interests and feelings of this country point to intervention. In opinion and in feeling the government and governing classes here are against the North. A terrible pressure of distress is coming to force that opinion into action."

YANKEE LOSSES.—The losses of the Yankees in their battles are so great that it is impossible, with all their efforts, to conceal them. The truth, or at least an approach to it, sooner or later leaks out. As to the late battle at Chickahominy, an attempt was at first made to pass it off as a "great victory," in which their loss was 5000, and ours "much greater." But the figures gradually swelled, until a loss of 10,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners is confessed, not indeed in the official dispatches, but by the Fortress Monroe correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who derived his information at second hand from McClellan himself.

The truth is, that the superior marksmanship of the Southern soldiers is telling in every battle. Every boy at the South is accustomed to the use of the gun. He grows up with it in his hand. He prides himself upon his skill in its use. And his arm is nerved and his eye made accurate by the consideration that he is fighting for his home, his rights and the safety of those as dear to him as life itself. The yankees, on the contrary, rarely use the gun, and are simply fighting to wrest from us those honors and rights. It would be surprising, under such circumstances, if the yankee loss were not always much heavier than ours.

The following paragraph from a late letter of the above mentioned correspondent of the Tribune, is further evidence of the terrible loss sustained by the enemy at Chickahominy:

"New York will have occasion to expand her accommodations for our wounded soldiers, for they are pouring in from the army of the Potomac at a rate never contemplated, notwithstanding the grand battle has not yet been fought. Though in themselves great battles, they are merely preliminary affairs—incidental, and not a necessary part of the grand scheme of taking Richmond. The hospitals at Washington have been filled, Philadelphia is crowded; New York already complains of having enough; Albany has, or soon will have, her quota; New Haven will soon have a consignment, and Boston will in a few days be called upon to take her share, which will not be small. As yet, only the head of the flow has begun to reach us. Liberal as the preparations have been, and large as is the scale of operations of the Sanitary Committee, they are all insufficient to the emergency. The demand has been so sudden, and so far in excess of what was expected, that it could not be otherwise than that a great deal of suffering should ensue, for the moment, from insufficient attention."

NOBODY ELSE HAS THE NEWS.—The Philadelphia Press publishes an account from its "balloon correspondent" on the Chickahominy of a furious and long contested fight between North Carolina and other Confederate troops. The fellow says this marvelous affair occurred "two or three days ago." It is a notable circumstance that the balloonists were able to tell from the clouds that the mutineers were North Carolinians, but not able to tell what troops were engaged against them. And the liar winds up with the following prodigious lies:—

"North Carolinians are known to be discontented. When prisoners are taken in battle, it is generally discovered that the North Carolinians among them have not fired their muskets, and that they make no resistance to capture. The news of the doings at home—of the repudiation of the rebel Government, and the recall of the Carolina troops in the army—has, no doubt, by this time reached the enemy's camp, and would be sufficient to cause a mutiny and sanguinary battle. As it is, I observed rebel guns turned towards their own works on the afternoon in question; saw the smoke, and heard the volleys of musketry."

The following from Washington indicates that that wretched scamp Foster is at his old tricks:—

"We have information, derived from secession sources here, that six North Carolina regiments refused to go into the battle of Fair Oaks, and that these regiments are now under a strong guard at Richmond. This corresponds with the statements made by the North Carolinians who, it is said, allowed themselves to be made prisoners at Hanover Court-House; that the soldiers of the old North State were tired of helping to bolster up a rebellion for which they had no sympathy."

INFORMATION WANTED.—Which of our brother Editors was it that saw the man that saw Gov. Andy Johnson killed by ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown? The said Andy being still alive, we suggest that the "reliable gentleman" that saw him killed be *almost* killed himself. And if the Editor who first published the story cannot find him, that the said Editor shall stand in his shoes. This is a good opportunity to silence one manufacturer of "sensations."

FOR GOVERNOR.—Col. Vance has been nominated by County meetings in Iredell and Macon counties.

GEN. STUART'S BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.—The yankee papers make very light of this. It was, according to them, a mere guerilla raid, resulting in the loss of about 20 wagons!

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The yankee papers make a complaint that [illegible] prisoners, of which the following appears to be the circumstances:

Col. Whipple, chief of Gen. Wool's staff, left Hampton Roads in a steamer on the 3d inst. with 32 privateersmen, prisoners of war, and 3 more taken from merchant vessels. He arrived at City Point on the same day and communicated with Gen. Huger. He returned to Fortress Monroe on the 6th and reported to Gen. Wool that the exchange was not effected; that he received a letter, (from whom is not stated,) stating that there was some misunderstanding as to the extent of Gen. Huger's promise in his letter of May 8, which could only be settled by conference, and that time must be allowed for that." He waited 24 hours to learn with whom this conference would be held, and then, getting no letter, carried his prisoners back to Old Point.

There is a suspicious absence from this report of any information as to what was "Gen. Huger's promise," or upon what terms the yankees proposed to make the exchange. This essential information is furnished by the Richmond Enquirer, the official government paper, and no doubt by authority; and it puts quite a different face on the matter, plainly showing that the yankees intended to cheat us.

Everybody knows that all exchanges of prisoners are according to rank—a private for a private, a Colonel for a Colonel, &c. But Col. Whipple demanded that the yankee Col. Corcoran should be given up in exchange for one of the privateersmen! This modest proposition was doubtless predicated upon the idea, that as Col. Corcoran had been held by our government as a hostage for the privateersmen, whom the yankees had threatened to hang, he must be delivered up when those privateersmen are delivered up. And so he will be if the yankees will bring along with the privateersmen one of our officers of equal rank with Corcoran. The yankees pretend that Gen. Huger promised to deliver the hostages for the privateersmen, man for man, without regard to rank, a pretence which the Enquirer says is incredible; and they publish nothing to show that Gen. Huger made any such promise. It would be a humiliation to Lincoln to ask, and folly on our side to grant, such terms.

The above is the substance of the Enquirer's long article, embodying Col. Whipple's report.

The Enquirer adds,—

"We are pleased to add that the subject of a general exchange of prisoners is now a matter of negotiation between the two countries, which will terminate we trust in a cartel that shall be equal in its operation, and just and honorable to both parties."

OUR LOSS AT CHICKAHOMINY.—The Richmond papers, and especially the Enquirer, have assured the public that our loss in the battle of May 31st and June 1st did not exceed 2300. This being stated in the official paper several days after the battle, and after the publication of the names of the killed, &c. in the various regiments, we relied on it as true. But the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of the 17th has compiled a statement showing a loss of more than twice as many, viz: 867 killed, 4207 wounded, and 285 missing. And six regiments not heard from.

We would call the attention of the Richmond papers to this statement, and ask them if it is true? If not, let it be disproved. If true, what excuse can the Richmond papers offer for so gross a deception? We detest the whole system of deception about the results of battles, and do not think it a whit the more reputable when the deception is on our side than when on that of the enemy. Our people seem to be desirous to cheat the yankees in this as in more noble matters. All truly they are not far behind them.

The Advertiser's statement shows that Alabama had 11 regiments in the battle, Virginia 10, North Carolina 6, South Carolina 3 reg'ts, 1 legion and a corps of sharpshooters, Georgia 7 reg'ts, Mississippi 3 reg'ts and 1 battalion, Tennessee 3 reg'ts, Florida 1 reg't, and Louisiana 1 reg't. In all, 45 reg'ts, 1 legion, 1 battalion and 1 corps of sharpshooters. An average of 500 would make an aggregate of 24,000 men engaged on our side. The following is the Advertiser's recapitulation:—

	Killed.	Woun'd.	Miss'g.	Total.
Alabama,	278	938	51	1267
Virginia,	102	708	44	869
North Carolina,	122	601	55	778
South Carolina,	85	614	45	744
Georgia,	95	440	35	570
Mississippi,	78	411	20	509
Tennessee,	43	227	15	285
Florida,	34	153		187
Louisiana,	30	120		150
	867	4207	285	5339

In addition to the above, (says the Advertiser,) there are two Alabama reg'ts, two Virginia, one North Carolina and 1 South Carolina, which were in the battle, of which we have seen no report. Our loss will not, therefore, fall far short of 6,000 in killed, wounded and missing, while that of the enemy, according to their own showing, cannot be less than 10,000.

The North Carolina reg'ts heard from are stated as follows, (the 23d not included):—

4th reg't,	77 killed,	294 wounded.
5th,	1	26
6th,	11	88 15 missing.
16th,	8	98 16
22d,	26	96 24

OUR DUTY IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.—Col. Yeadon, of the Charleston Courier, on returning from Richmond, has addressed a letter to his fellow citizens, in the course of which he says,—

"Let us, while a vandal, unprincipled and merciless foe is thundering at our gates, lay aside all useless complaint, and forego the indulgence of equally useless and mischievous invective and crimination. This is no time for sowing distrust and dissension, broad-cast, in our midst, and it is scarcely less than criminal, in this hour of peril, to our dearest interests, to make those the targets of disparagement and detraction, on whom we are necessitated to rely for the able, heroic and successful direction of affairs, under the pressure of uncommon danger and difficulties."

This is sensible and patriotic. But we are surprised to learn from Col. Yeadon's letter that a necessity existed for addressing such words of wisdom to the people of Charleston. He says, "I was shocked to learn, on my way homewards from Richmond, that despondency and discontent were rife among my fellow citizens."

Away with all such feelings! If there is one city above all others that ought to bear itself manfully, it is the city of Charleston. It is under the strongest obligations to itself and to the great Cause, never to let the invader set foot within its bounds. We hope that the gallant victory at Secessionville has shown Charleston what can be and ought to be done.

CROPS.—A subscriber in Orange, one of the best farmers in the State, writes us on the 17th inst:—

"As you take an interest in all that concerns the comfort and well-being of the country, I may say that the wheat crop will be very much better than was expected two or three weeks past; the corn yet small—it will depend on the industry of the farmer and subsequent seasons; oats very fine; hay crop will be large; cotton and tobacco, *none* planted. Salt our great want, and this coming to us from Virginia by wagons and is retailed at 15 cents per lb."

The Milton Chronicle says that the wheat crop of that region promises a much greater yield than was formerly anticipated. Corn and oats promising.

Our own information so generally coincides with the above that we are happy to think that there is no present danger of starvation.

HIGH PRICES.—The cargo sale of goods in Wilmington exceeds anything we had previously heard of. See the items in another column. We learn that 2500 bushels of salt formed part of the cargo. This probably cost at the port of export about 10 cents a bushel, or $250 in all. It sold for $10 50 to $14 75 a bushel, producing the almost incredible sum of [illegible] the whole cargo sold for [illegible] would seem to have been a great [illegible] to satisfy the cupidity of any mortal man.

[illegible] Date from Hilton Head, S. C., June 4.—A [illegible] 24 [illegible] with [illegible] on board, [illegible] to be found with [illegible] pickpocket, and yet they have done the most laborious and unhealthy duty for the last three months. All the companies except A and F were on picket duty below Kinston on the 19th, the date of the letter.

DEATHS OF WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINIANS.—The Richmond Dispatch publishes a list of all the deaths in the Seabrooke Hospital between the 1st and 20th June, 68 in all, including five whose names were unknown. Among the 68 the following were from North Carolina: Capt. J. H. Miller, Co. E, 23d Reg't; L. G. Morris, Co. H, 4th; G. B. Battle, Co. F, 4th; R. Barrow, Co. D, 23d; A. Martin, Co. D, 6th; G. B. Genis, Co. B, 4th; W. Mallison, Co. E, 4th; W. H. Stowe, Co. H, 23d.

The Enquirer states that the hospitals have been cleared of a great number of their patients by recovery, furloughs, &c. of the slightly wounded. Only about 900 remain. The mortality has been exceedingly small.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Raleigh, on the 18th, private Joseph H. Pittard, of Co. C, 18th Reg't N. C. V., of typhoid pneumonia, in the 18th year of his age.

In Hospital at Richmond, on the 31st May, private John G. Poindexter, aged 22 years, 1 month and 9 days.

In Richmond, on the 7th inst., of typhoid fever, private Warren Waller, aged about 18 years, of Capt. Jenkins's Co. of N. C. T., of Edgecombe county.

Near Richmond, John J Rooks, of the Moore's Creek Rifle Guards, Co. F, 18th Reg't N. C. T.

In Iredell county, aged 22 years, William C. Steel, of Co. A, 33d Reg't N. C. T.

On the 9th inst., at St. Charles Hospital, from a wound received in the battle of the 31st May, Jackson Mull, of Buncombe, N. C., in the 21st year of his age, a member of Co. I, 16th Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

At Washington City, on the 12th inst., Rufus Walston, Co. G, 13th N. C. T.

NORTH CAROLINIANS AT FORT MONROE.—The Petersburg Express has a list of 81 Confederate soldiers wounded and captured in the Richmond battle and now at Fort Monroe. Among them, from North Carolina:

Jos B Thompson, Co F, 6th N C, Saxapahaw. H Ellis, Co K, 5th, Salisbury. M V Blalock, Co C, 6th, Orange county. W G Perry, Co I, 6th, Wake c'ty. E Keith, Co B, 16th, Marshall. M Cobble, Co G, 6th. L F McMaster, Co K, 22d, Franklinton. A Pugh, Co M, 2d, Randolph co. S W Ward, Co E, 22d, Beaufort. G W Cone, Co D, 16th, Rutherfordton. I F Conner, Co K, 16th, Lincoln. S Bell, Co E, 23d, Guilford. E Anderson, Co F, 23d, Alleghany county. Wm Woods, Co C, 6th, Orange county. I W Lawson, Co H, 22d, Stokes. J A Crause, Co F, 22d, Alleghany. Capt W J Freeland, Co C, 6th, Hillsborough. W J Walker, Co H, 6th. W C May, Co E, 22d, Guilford.

W. T. Stone, Co. F, 5th, is at Chesapeake Hospital, Fortress Monroe, with a wound in the right side.

At Fort Delaware, the following North Carolina prisoners:

Corp'l E M Dinguid, Co D, 5th; Private J M Gifford, Co D, 5th; Private R S Cowley, 16th.

And the following N. C. officers at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, N. Y.:

Col C M Avery, Capt T W Mayhew, 33d; Capt O R Rand, 26th; First Lieuts J A Weston, R A Handser, 33d; First Lieut W Wheeler, Latham's Battery; Second Lieut John Anderson, 33d; Second Lieut C H Brown, Latham's Battery; Second Lieut J W Venison, 26th; Major D D Lowe, 28th; Capts W W Speer, S N Stevens, George B Johnson, First Lieut N Bohannan, Second Lieuts M A Thornsburg, C Scott, 28th; Capt T W Brown, 18th; Capt H G Farthing, First Lieuts R L Steele, J L Bost, Second Lieut W A Stuart, 37th.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SPRINGFIELD, June 20th, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I received last night through the mails the following purport of a letter from my son, John F. McNair, of the 18th Reg't, Co. F, N. C. Va., who was taken prisoner near Hanover C. H., Va., on 27th of May last; as it may be a source of great relief to the friends of those whom he mentions as prisoners with him, you may, if you choose, publish his letter and request other papers to do so.

Very respectfully, yours,

M. W. McNAIR.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dear Father: This will inform you that I am a prisoner of war; there was eleven more from my company taken with me. I will give you the names: H. C. Calhun, W. H. Nelson, J. G. Martin, C. N. Thrower, Elijah Norton, Murdoch McDuffie, John Hughes, Wm. H. Bobby, Murphy McCormack, Daniel McKinnon and Neil McN. Smith.

We are all well and faring very well. I cannot tell when we will get off.

I remain your affectionate son,

JOHN F. McNAIR.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Please oblige us by publishing the enclosed list of subscriptions to the Gun-Boat Fund, which we have transferred to the Cumberland Hospital Association for the relief of our sick and wounded.

Mrs. J. K. KYLE,
Mrs. JOHN C. HAIGH.

Mrs James Kyle,	$50	Mrs J W Tucker,	2
Mrs Sophia Smith,	10	Miss Isabella McIntyre,	1
Mrs J K Kyle,	5	Mrs E M McDuffie,	1
Maggie "	1	Mrs J D Callais,	1
James "	1	Mrs J C Poe,	1
Mrs A McKethan,	1	Mrs Linsberry,	1
Mrs Dr Robinson,	10	Mrs Whit Shemwell,	1
Mrs J D Starr,	10	Mrs E E Vanorsdell,	1
Mrs Newby,	$11.15	Mrs C Wiley,	1
Mrs Wm Gibboney,	$15	Mrs B Ferguson,	1
Miss Mary Newby,	5	Mrs H Whitfield,	1
Miss F McAllister,	5	Mrs Walton,	1
Mrs D A Ray,	5	Mrs Fuller,	1
Miss S C Ray,	5	Mrs A Hurt,	1
Mrs M A Fuller,	5	Mrs Harry,	1
Mrs Draughon,	5	Mrs A Cavenaugh,	1
Mrs J Shaw,	5	Mrs M Brinson,	1
Mrs L——,	5	Mrs E W Dickson,	1
Mrs Ann P Huske,	3	Mrs E Stevens,	1
Mrs Rush,	3	Mrs J C Ward,	1
Mrs DeB Hooper,	5	Mrs James N Smith,	1
Mrs T C Hooper,	3	Mrs M E McDonald,	1
Mrs P P Johnson,	3	Miss R A Hodges,	1
Mrs A H Delaney,	3	Mrs Hodges,	1
Mrs W Prior,	2	Mrs Bryan,	1
Mrs A Wilkinson,	2	Mrs E C Hall,	1
Mrs C B Cook,	2	Mrs S Graham,	1
Mrs S Tomlinson,	2	Mrs M Flack,	1
Mrs G Deming,	2	Mrs H Ottarburg,	1
Mrs Janet Johnson,	2	Mrs E Valentine,	1
Miss Jane Jessup,	3	Mrs H Harrington,	1
Miss Emily Jessup,	2	Mrs B——,	1
Mrs Susan Murphy,	1	Mrs J W Powers,	1
Mrs Johnson,	2	Miss N A Powers,	1
Mrs A M Johnson,	2	Mrs L J Culbreth,	1
Mrs J K Dailey,	2	Miss Culbreth,	1
Miss E J Winslow,	2	J K Foulkes,	1
Mrs E D McNeill,	2	Frankey Foulkes,	1
Mrs Jas H McNeill,	2	Eddie Foulkes,	1
Mrs George McNeill,	1	Mrs M J King,	1
Mrs Sherwood,	1	Mrs J R McDonald,	1
Mrs I B Hawley,	2	Mrs R Jones,	1
Mrs M L Vann,	2	Mrs ——,	2
Miss F Carmon,	2	Miss Isabella Curry,	50c
Miss Kate Carmon,	2	Mrs J Overby,	50c
Mrs A Graham,	2		
Miss Mag Graham,	1		$283 15

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledge the following contributions for the N. C. wounded and sick soldiers: From Wm Bell $10; Mrs Col Elliott $5; Misses Ann and Bell Colvin $6; Miss M P Newby $2; Mrs G W Williams $5; Mrs J H Murchison $5, Mrs K Murchison $5; Mrs H McGilvary $5; Mrs M F Lutterloh $20; Mrs E Fuller $5; Mrs C McGary $5; Mrs Flora McLeod $2; Miss Eliza King $1; Mrs McSwain $2; Dr Herman H Robinson of Bladen Co., a Confederate Bond of $100.

Also a package of Hospital Stores from Miss Susan Smith, a jar of Elder Salve from Miss Jane Smith, a Carpet from Mrs James Kyle, 50 Fans from Mr Kyle, Catsup and Wine from Mrs Lilly, and a quantity of old apparel from numerous Ladies.

June 23, 1862.

[illegible]

Camp Near Dutch Gap, James River, June 17.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

[illegible] Richmond papers of Tuesday [illegible] as follows:

[illegible] Yesterday [illegible] Richmond [illegible] Yorktown [illegible] Fortress Monroe [illegible] Gen. Stuart's cavalry [illegible] Hanover Court-House [illegible] Old Church [illegible] Tunstall's Station [illegible] Black Creek [illegible] Gen. Stuart [illegible] Gen. Lee [illegible] Gen. Jackson

GEN. STUART'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 13th.

Gen. Stuart penetrates the Enemy's Lines around the country in his rear—Burns a Transport—Captures 120 Prisoners and 200 Horses & Mules—Beats the Enemy in a fair Fight—Destroys $2,000,000 of Federal Property, and returns with the loss of one man!

It being determined upon to penetrate the enemy's lines, and make a full and thorough reconnoissance of their position and strength, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart ordered the 1st, 9th and 4th Virginia cavalry to hold themselves in readiness. These regiments, however, did not turn out more than half their usual strength. The Jeff. Davis troop were also incorporated in the detail, as also two pieces of Stuart's Flying Artillery—a 12-pound howitzer and a 6-pound English rifle piece—the whole force not numbering more than 1400 men. On Thursday at dawn this column proceeded down the Charlottesville turnpike, and had gone some distance without molestation when the vanguard overtook some 8 or 10 adventurous negroes journeying rapidly towards the Federal lines. These runaways were secured and sent to the rear, and as night was drawing near pickets and videttes were placed, and the column camped for the night near Ashland, it being considered imprudent to progress further. As soon as the day broke the cavalry column proceeded on its march. Carefully and cautiously journeying, the Federal lines were penetrated, when horse pickets discovering our videttes advancing, the videttes hastily retired, according to orders, upon the main body, concealed by woods and a turn in the road. Being near Hanover C. H., the Federals were wont to proceed thither daily for forage, as a captured picket informed the men, but on this occasion had orders to proceed as far as possible towards Richmond. It being thought possible to capture the whole detachment, dispositions were accordingly made, but upon the appearance of the 2d squadron of the 9th, under command of Capt. Swan, the enemy's outpost hastily galloped back, and their main body took to flight, Capt. Swan's squadron dashing after them down the road, making a splendid race of two miles at a killing pace. Having proceeded thus far, and near the C. H., the enemy seemed to have been reinforced, and made a stand on the road, and in fields to the right and left of it. Thinking to flank them, and capture the whole force, Col. Lee, of the 1st, proceeded round their position to cut off retreat, but the movement occupying longer time than desired, the 2d squadron of the 9th prepared to charge. As they trotted towards the enemy, the Federal leader could be plainly seen and heard haranguing his troops, urging and begging them to act like men, and stand. His eloquence was of no avail, and as the squadron increased their pace and came near to them with flashing sabres, the Federal officer galloped towards them, thinking his men would follow. Not so, however, and as he wheeled his horse back again, our men were upon him; he fell shot in the head; his men gave a feeble volley with pistols, and scampered off the field in ludicrous style, leaving killed and wounded behind, and many prisoners. Capturing outposts and pickets in great number, and overtaking wearied horsemen, it was ascertained that the force engaged were squadrons of the 5th U. S. regulars, who had seen hard service in Texas and the Indian countries, and had never refused a charge before. Their camps were adjacent, and proceeding thither everything was destroyed and put to the torch.

From several captured in and about these camps it was ascertained that several regiments were waiting for our advance up the road, and as their pickets were stronger and more numerous than usual, it was deemed advisable to halt. The squadron were dismounted and thrown to the front, (on the skirts of a wood, to the right and left of the road,) to act as skirmishers and defend the artillery, which was moved up and took position commanding a bridge in the hollow—the enemy's force and ours being screened from view by rising ground at either end of the road—our force being farther from the front than theirs. Appearing in considerable force, the enemy advanced in admirable order, but suddenly facing to the right about were quickly retreating, when the dismounted men poured a galling volley into them, emptying many saddles and causing much confusion. Reforming, they were a second time reinforced and came on to the charge up the rise in gallant style. Burning to distinguish themselves, the 3d squadron of the 9th, under command of Capt. Latane, had received orders to charge the advancing enemy, and putting spurs to their steeds dashed gallantly along the road, the brave Latane 15 paces in front. "Cut and thrust," shouted the Federal commander. "On to them, boys," yelled Latane, and the meeting squadrons dashed in full shock together. The front men of either column were unhorsed, and the fight became instantly hot and bloody. Captain Latane singled out the Federal commander, and cut off his hat close to his head, but the Federal, dodging the cut, rode past, and as he did so, discharged two revolver loads at Latane, killing him instantly. The enemy rapidly giving way, our men shouted in triumph, and cut right and left, pistoling the foe with frightful accursacy and havoc. Seeing the Federal commander in pursuit of Adj't Robins, (who was himself in pursuit of an enemy,) a private dashed after him and clove his skull in twain. The battle between these rival squadrons, though of short duration, was fierce and sanguinary in the extreme. Scattered in all directions, and apparently paralyzed by the fury of this corps, the enemy fled in every direction, leaving killed, wounded, horses, accoutrements, &c., in profusion upon the roads. Successful pursuit being impossible, their camps were visited and destroyed, wagons on the road were overtaken and burned, and the entire route from Ashland, by Hanover and Old Church, to Station No. 2 on the York River Railroad, was naught else but a continuous scene of triumph and destruction. Commissary and Quartermaster's stores seized and burned at every turn, prisoners and horses were captured and sent to the rear, and by the time of their arrival at the railway station, more than $1,000,000 of Federal property must have been captured and destroyed, besides scores of prisoners riding in the rear!

Upon approaching the railroad, cars were heard advancing and the whistle sounded! By orders every man was instantly dismounted, and ranged beside the track. Again the whistle blew, and thinking the force to be a friendly one, perhaps, the steam was stopped, when the Caroline Troop opening fire disclosed the ruse, and, putting on steam again, on sped the train towards the Chickahominy, and despite heavy logs placed on the track made good its escape, but the carriages being but uncovered freight trucks, and having soldiers on them, the slaughter that ensued was frightful. Many of the enemy jumped from the train, and were afterwards captured or killed, to the number of 20 or more. The engineer was shot dead by Lieut. Robinson.

Still adding to their conquests at every step, a detachment was immediately sent to the White House, on the Pamunkey; and, discovering 4 large transports moored there, and 100 wagons no more, with teams, &c., in a wagon-yard, all these were instantly seized, and the torch applied to all things combustible. One of the transports escaped and floated down the river. The contents of the other three were chiefly valuable Commissary and Quartermasters' stores, vast quantities of army clothing, grain, fruits, and sutlers' stores. Tempting as they were, all things were laid in ashes, the horses led off, and prisoners secured. Thinking to [illegible] route thither. "Hab we got Richmon yet, Massa," asks a darkey in a corn-field, turning up his eye balls in admiration of the "Maryland Cavalry," "well, it we ain't, we soon shall for McClellan and our boys is sure to fotch him." Others however, proved keener sighted than the negro; women run to the wayside cottage-door; a flush of triumph mantles their cheek; and, as the eye kindles into a flame of admiration, tears trickle down, and "God bless you, boys," is all they say. Now and then an old man is met by the wayside, pensive and sad; but, recognising the horsemen, he stops, looks astonished, and throws up his hat for the "Maryland Cavalry" just arrived. Others wave handkerchiefs—'tis useless to deceive them, for woman instinctively discovers friends or foes at sight. "Our cavalry here!" exclaim they in wonder; and with hands clasped upon their breast, mutely, but eloquently, gaze. "Take care, men, take care; Heaven bless you; but take care—the enemy are everywhere!" Such is their gentle warning, given to the weary, dusty, shivalric column dashing through the country in the enemy's rear!

The advance guard having reached New Kent, and found an extensive sutlers' establishment, some dismount and enter. Every description of goods that taste and fancy might require are found in profusion here. Clothes of all descriptions and qualities, cutlery, sabres, pistols, shoes, preserves, conserves, boots, stationery, wines, liquors, tobacco, cigars, tea, coffee, sugar, tapioca, maccaroni, champagne, sherry, and burgundy, in great quantity; in fine, all that men could buy for money was there discovered, while round the store lolled Federal soldiers, and the sleek, fat proprietor, eloquently holding forth upon McClellan's wonderful genius as a commander, and the speedy subjugation of the rebels. Our wearied horsemen called for refreshments, which the sutler handed to the "Maryland Cavalry" (!) with great alacrity; but when pay was demanded, our troopers roared with laughter, told the proprietor who they were, and much to his surprise and indignation pronounced them all prisoners of war. As the other troops arrived it was found that a magnificent Federal ambulance had been captured on the route, containing very valuable medical stores. The vehicle and contents were burned where overtaken; the driver, good looking, well dressed doctor, and companions, being accommodated with a mule each, and were at the moment to be found among nearly two hundred other nondescripts—sailors, soldiers, teamsters, negroes, sutlers, &c., &c., in the motly cavalcade at the rear. Helping themselves liberally to all the store afforded, our troops remained at the sutler's until near midnight, (Friday,) when, being comparatively refreshed and all present, the head of the column was turned towards the Chickahominy and home! With light hearts all quietly journeyed by a lonely road, near to the main body of the enemy, and a little before dawn of Saturday were on Chickahominy's bank, ready to cross.

Being far below all the bridges, and where deep water flows, they knew not how or where to cross! Here was an awful situation for our gallant band! Directed to Blind Ford, it was 15 feet deep! The enemy had blocked up all the main roads, and had thousands scouring the country, eager to entrap or slaughter them!—but two miles from McClellan's quarters, within sound of their horse pickets—and without means to cross! Quietly taking precautions against surprise, strict silence being enjoined upon the prisoners, first one horseman plunged into the flood, and then another, at different points—all too deep; no ford discoverable, no bridge! The horses, it was thought, would follow each other, and swim the stream—it was tried, and the horses carried away by the current! Breaking into small parties the cavalrymen swam and re-swam the river with their horses, and when some fifty or more had been landed, a strange, but friendly voice whispered in the dark—"The old bridge is a few yards higher up—it can be mended!" 'Twas found, and mended it could be! Quietly working, tree after tree was felled; earth, and twigs, and branches, were carried and piled up on the main props,—old logs were rolled and pitched across the stream; after long and weary labor the bridge was built, and the long and silent procession of cavalry, artillery, prisoners, and spoils, safely and quietly passed this frail impromptu bridge, scarcely any sounds being heard but the rush of waters beneath. Once across, and in the swamp, all was industry and expedition. Artillery axles sank low in the mire—ten Yankee horses were hitched to each piece, and as the first rays of morning crimsoned the tree tops, the long line rapidly sought the shade of woods away from the Federal lines. Yet our troops had not proceeded far when the advance were halted. "Who comes there?" cried the Federal horseman in the swamp; "Who goes there?" calls another, and quicker than thought our advance guard (by order) dash away into the open ground; the Federals fire half a dozen shots, and rush in pursuit. Into the thicket some half dozen Federal horsemen dart after our men, and quicker than lightning are surrounded and prisoners!

Once more within our lines, all went merry as a marriage bell. Quickly the dirty, weary, gallant band sped along the Charles City road, dawn revealed them to our pickets, and they entered our camps faint and famished, but the noblest band of heroes that ever bestrode a charger, or drew a battle blade for their birth-right as freemen.

"What, then, was the general result?" asked we of a wearied, dusty trooper watering his jaded and faithful animal by a roadside spring. "The result," answered he proudly, but much exhausted, "the result!" "We have been in the saddle from Thursday morning until Saturday noon, never breaking rein or drawing rest, we have whipped the enemy wherever he dared to appear; never opposing more than equal forces, we have burned 200 wagons laden with valuable stores, sunk or fired three large transports, captured 260 horses and mules, [illegible] prisoners, [illegible] killed and wounded [illegible] Stuart and band, one [illegible] This is the result [illegible] the Federal loss is [illegible] said he, mounting [illegible] have missed the [illegible] show such [illegible] He spoke the truth [illegible] true soldier serving [illegible] More words are not [illegible] try is astonished [illegible] graced Stuart and his [illegible] in history.

After destroying [illegible] Old Church, [illegible] Gen. Stuart [illegible] single [illegible] his way to [illegible] and sent to the rear [illegible] pushed on and got safe [illegible] man of the enemy's forces, one from Pennsylvania, the other from New York, having in charge [illegible] master's wagon and stores. Lieutenant [illegible] up, and drawing his pistol demanded their surrender. [illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE VALLEY.

To the Editor of the Whig:—In reviewing the operations of Gen. Jackson, for the last three months, it will be found that he has probably accomplished more, in that brief period, with the means at his command, than ever was achieved by any other General of ancient or modern times. I believe that his campaign during the Spring will compare favorably even with the almost incredible achievements of Napoleon in his celebrated campaign in Italy. With a handful of citizen soldiers, but partially drilled, and poorly armed and equipped, he has, in little more than sixty days, marched over five hundred miles, fought about twelve battles—five of which were pitched battles—defeated four Generals—routed four armies—captured millions of dollars worth of stores, &c., and killed, wounded and secured as prisoners, almost as many of the enemy as he had soldiers under his command! These are startling assertions, but they are literally true! Explore the pages of history, and see whether they afford the record of more brilliant successes.

In the latter part of March, Jackson was at Winchester, with about three or four thousand men. Being pressed by a superior force, he was compelled to fall back before the hosts of Gen. Banks. Slowly and in good order he retired up the Valley, contesting every inch of ground. At Kernstown he turned upon his pursuer, and for two successive days gave him battle. The recent occupation of the lower Valley by our forces has enabled us to gather facts in regard to those battles which add new lustre to the glories of those fights. It is now ascertained that Jackson's force at Kernstown was not much over 2,500, whilst that of the enemy was 12,000. Of the enemy 860 were buried in Winchester and on the battle field, many others were sent home for interment, and 1500 were wounded, whilst our loss in killed and wounded was less than 500. The 84th Pennsylvania Regiment went into the battle with 800 men and came out with 300.

Having taught the enemy this severe lesson, Jackson continued his progress up the Valley, holding the whole army of the enemy in check until he could obtain reinforcements. Arriving at Harrisonburg, with his men wearied and exhausted by continual marching and skirmishing, Jackson left the main Valley road and turned off eastward on the Swift Run Gap road. His object was to cross the Shenandoah river, and, having placed this strong defence between him and the enemy, to lie quiet to give his men a chance to rest—to watch the movements of the enemy, and to await reinforcements. Here he was joined by Gen. Ewell, but their united force was not sufficient to meet the enemy in the open field. It must be remembered, too, that at this time Staunton and the upper part of the Valley were threatened by a large force from the West, under Milroy. Gen. Johnson, with about 3,500 men, was the only obstacle to the advance of Milroy. Being thus with a command of less than 20,000 men, including Johnson's, and threatened by Banks, with an estimated force of 35,000 on one side, and Milroy with six or eight thousand on the other, he was obliged to accomplish by stratagem what he could not effect in the open field. To this end, he moved across the Blue Ridge, as if with the view of uniting with the forces of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston. He took care, however, to leave Ewell's forces concealed in the gorges of the mountains, near Swift Run, and Ashby's cavalry to picket the country closely, so as to cut off all information from the enemy as to his true purposes. The manœuvre effectually deceived Banks, and he forthwith telegraphed to Washington that Jackson had evacuated the Valley and fled to Gordonsville! In a day or [illegible] Jackson turned up at Staunton, and hastening [illegible] join Gen. Ed. Johnson, he fell upon Milroy, at McDowell, and routed him, and pursued him to Franklin, in Pendleton county.

In the meantime, Banks, supposing that Jackson was east of the Ridge, weakened his force, by sending Shields with 10,000 men to join McDowell, and another detachment to reinforce Milroy. Jackson having thus cleared his left flank by dispersing Milroy's forces, hastened by the nearest route towards Harrisonburg, where he could act in conjunction with Ewell. Ewell came out of his hiding place, and, while a portion of the conjoint forces marched down the valley turnpike towards Strasburg, to which place the greater portion of Banks' army had fallen back, the residue crossed the Massanutten mountain, and hurried down the banks of the Shenandoah to Front Royal, where they attacked and dispersed the forces stationed at that point. The sound of the cannon gave Banks the first [illegible] of the proximity of an enemy, and he [illegible] put his precipitate flight [illegible] to intercept [illegible]

[illegible] North calling for the whole militia force of the country to protect the United States Capital, which it was feared Jackson might seize at an early day.

When the authorities at Washington recovered from their panic, they were overwhelmed with shame and confusion, and immediately set to work to avenge the wound that had been inflicted on their national honor. It was ascertained that Jackson had but a small force—that he was encumbered with immense trains and vast numbers of prisoners, and that he would have to march 120 miles before he could reach a point of safety. The whole Northern press teemed with threats and promises of the speedy annihilation of Jackson and his daring followers. Three armies—one from the North, under Dix—one from the West, under Fremont and Milroy, and one from the East, under Shields, were immediately set in motion to intercept him, and it was even said, by some of the Northern journals, that Jackson had fallen into the trap that had been set for him!

The reader will observe the position of the parties. Jackson's forces were scattered from the Potomac to Winchester—Dix came by railway from Baltimore—Fremont was west of the North Mountain at Franklin, in Pendleton, and Shields was east of the Blue Ridge, near Warrenton. The plan was for Fremont and Shields to push forward and unite their forces at Strasburg and cut off Jackson's retreat up the Valley, while Dix would press him in the rear. The eagle eye of Jackson saw the danger at a glance. By a forced march of over 100 miles in three days, he won the race for Strasburg; but, so close was the struggle, that as he passed the proposed point of union, his rear guard was compelled to fight the advanced columns of the enemy.

Then commenced another retreat and running fight up the Valley, Jackson contesting the advance of the enemy so as to secure his trains and prisoners. When he had accomplished this object, learning that the enemy had divided his overwhelming force into two columns, one of which under Shields was advancing east of the Shenandoah river, and the other under Fremont up the main Valley turnpike, with a view to unite in the upper part of the Valley, Jackson again turned off at Harrisonburg, having previously caused Ashby to burn the bridge over the Shenandoah near Swift Run Gap, and went to Port Republic, a small village situated at the point where the North and South rivers come together and form the Shenandoah. There was a bridge over the North river at Port Republic, which was the only means of crossing the stream which was swollen by recent rains. Jackson occupied the ground near both ends of this bridge, and thus had it in his power to select which column he would fight, as the two were separated by an impassable river. On Sunday, he determined to attack Fremont first, and accordingly, leaving a sufficient force to guard the bridge, he marched about five miles to the Cross Keys to meet Fremont, and after a terrible conflict of many hours he succeeded in repulsing Fremont with great loss. He then returned to the bridge, and after passing over it to the Port Republic side, burnt it, so as to prevent Fremont, in case he should be reinforced and rally, from coming to the rescue of Shields. The result vindicated his sagacity, for Fremont on Monday was reinforced and did rally, and advanced with an overwhelming force to renew the conflict with Jackson. But, when he reached the bank of the river, he found that Jackson had passed over and destroyed the bridge, and that an impassable stream was between them. Fremont was thus compelled to be an unwilling witness of the conflict between Jackson and Shields, for, as soon as the bridge had been effectually destroyed, and his rear thus secured, Jackson advanced upon Shields, who was encamped at Lewiston, the estate of Gen. Samuel H. Lewis, about two miles north of Port Republic. Shields was aware of his approach, and made every preparation to receive him. The attack was made about sunrise on Monday, 9th June, and lasted until between 10 or 11 o'clock, when the forces of Shields broke and fled in utter confusion and dismay. The rout was complete. The slaughter was great, and the pursuit continued until a late hour of the day. About 1000 prisoners were taken, [illegible] pieces of artillery. The whole road was strewed with knapsacks, arms, blankets, &c. Those who [illegible] it think that the rout was as complete as the [illegible] on Banks. The loss of the enemy in the [illegible] Cross Keys and Lewiston in killed, wounded [illegible] missing, is estimated at near 6,000, while our [illegible] not exceed 600. It seems almost incredible, [illegible] nevertheless, true.

These two battles are among the most brilliant—if not the most brilliant of the war. They [illegible] the crowning glory of Jackson and his gallant [illegible] I believe still recall that. Not the *crowning* glory, for their brows [illegible] brighter wreaths are destined [illegible] if this unhallowed war shall [illegible] and his army, in one month, have routed Milroy [illegible] Shields! Was there discomfited Fremont, and ov[illegible] by an inferior force ever such a series of victor[illegible] state generalship?

With 50,000 fresh troops [illegible] der Jackson, Lincoln would be compelled to [illegible] siege of Richmond and look to the security of [illegible] Capital.

Fremont still remains [illegible] the hills opposite Port Republic. He is reported [illegible] to have about 20,000 men. Shields had 9,000, and Jackson encountered him with about the same number.

What the next [illegible] will be, it would be impossible for me to say, even if I knew. But Jackson keeps his own counsels. [illegible] aks by deeds, and not by words. Suffice it to say, he will strike at the right time, and in the right place. Whatever courage, skill, industry and patriotism [illegible] accomplish, he will be sure to effect.

Narrow escape of General Jackson from Capture.—By mail from the Valley we have intelligence of a remarkable escape of General T. J. Jackson from capture while out reconnoitering with his staff on Thursday last. Coming to a bridge he was about to cross, when on the bridge he discovered a cannon planted and trained upon him, and the enemy in force behind. It was too late to retreat precipitately. So, with a coolness and [illegible] that was characteristic of the man, Jackson rode up, and pointing to the piece, said, in a tone of authority to the guard, "Who told you to place that piece there? Remove it and plant it on yonder height." The men in charge moved to obey, and Stonewall, buttoning his coat, turned his horse's head to his staff and dashed off at their head. Too late the Yankee discovered who their visiter was, and, hastily unlimbering the piece, fired its charge after him without effect. A rapid pursuit resulted in the capture of two of his staff, but the gallant chief escaped, to fight them "another day," under more favorable circumstances.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Raleigh and Fayetteville Stage Notice.

[illegible] Proprietors [illegible] Arrangements [illegible] to accommodate [illegible] Stage will [illegible] Raleigh [illegible] Fayetteville [illegible] Stage will [illegible] Fayetteville [illegible] Raleigh